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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1868. NO. 116.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Auction Sale of Warehouse, on Water Street. Adjourned.

On account of the storm which prevailed on the 23d, the auction sale of Warehouses Nos. 80 and 81 Water street, was adjourned until Tuesday January 28th, at 3 P. M.

Dress Goods

Closing out very cheap at Barker's sale.

Great National Skating Contest

At Central Park. Messrs. Goodrich and Swift the rival contestants. The contest will commence this afternoon at three o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

Go to Barker's

Closing sale.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is the best medicine in the world for Dyspepsia and all affections of the bowels. Sole agent Joseph Fleming, Druggist, 84 Market street.

Table Linens.

Most astonishing bargains closing out at Barker's sale.

A New Firm on Fifth Street.

We noted the fact a few days ago that Messrs. Palmer and Phillips had withdrawn from the house of Smithsen, Palmer & Co., of this city. We have since learned that these two gentlemen have formed a co-partnership under the name of Palmer & Phillips, and intend to carry on a business in general auctioneering, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Carpets, Notions, &c., at a new stand—No. 60 Fifth street, (under the Opera House,) where they will be very happy to see their old friends and customers. It is no disparagement to others for us to say that Messrs. Palmer & Phillips are deserving of entire success at their new stand. They are widely known and greatly esteemed in this community for their superior business qualifications and strict personal integrity. Their store will be found replete with new and desirable goods, which will be sold as cheap as at any other house in the city. The facilities of the new firm are unexcelled, and we have no doubt but what it will soon find its hands full of business, as we think it will certainly deserve to do. At all events, we cordially commend them to the public generally.

Table Linens.

Most astonishing bargains closing out at Barker's.

Central Park.

Magnificent body of ice for the great contest for the championship of America and a purse of three thousand dollars. Brass Band will be in attendance.

Blankets.

See the extraordinary bargains in them at Barker's sale.

Grand Masquerade

And Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink, Thursday evening, January 30, 1868. No person allowed on the ice except in costume till 10 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen in costume can wear masks or not, at their own option, but all unmask at 10 o'clock. A limited number of Costume Tickets (without charge) can be procured from R. G. Hervey, General Manager. tf

Shirting Long Cloth.

See the beautiful Shirting Long Cloth at Barker's closing sale.

Try Them--Buy Them.

Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

Shirting Long Cloth.

See the beautiful Shirting Long Cloth at Barker's closing sale.

French Merinos.

Fifty cents per yard at Barker's closing sale.

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Go to Barker's

Closing sale.

Napkins,

Large size, 12½c., at Barker's final sale.

Buy the Best

Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

Towels.

All kinds, bargains, at Barker's closing sale.

Table Linens.

Most astonishing bargains closing out at Barker's.

Leaf Tobacco,

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Go to Barker's

Closing sale.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Early yesterday morning Charles Edwards was attacked by thieves in the street, in Philadelphia, and beaten with a billy and stabbed through the lung. He will probably die. One of the assassins has been arrested and identified by Edwards.

Heywood & Co.'s manufactory, Worcester, Massachusetts, was partially burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insured for $13,000. Pennimead and Harrington, grocers, adjoining the building, were damaged by water; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A fire at Sedalia, Mo., yesterday morning, destroyed six buildings, occupied by L. S. Thorsheim, dry goods; Messberger & Co., liquors; Timer & Seebe, stoves and tinware; Bard & Co., and Wolf & Bro., dry goods; Long & Bro., dry goods. The three first named houses lose pretty much everything. The three latter saved a portion of their stock. The loss is estimated at from sixty to seventy thousand dollars. Insurance small.

Havana advices to January 26th, state that Senor Fiallo, the Dominican Commissioner to Jamaica, had to leave Moneyskee without having been able to obtain either powder or ball. We have accounts that Guayana is pestered with convicts from Cayenne. They have been sent back at the expense of the French Government. At Treaillion, four hundred Coolies had arrived from China. Seven died on the passage.

It is said that Secretary Seward states that he does not expect that this Congress will pay for Walrussia, but the next one will.

The extensive linen mills of Goderham & Worts, at Streetsville, C. W., were destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss $200,000.

Gotlieb Ropp, a German aged thirty-five years, from Michigan, committed suicide in Buffalo Sunday, by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver.

An order was issued yesterday by General Hayden, commanding the District of Alabama, pursuant to orders from General Meade, that at the election held in that State, the polls will be opened at three precincts in each county, and remain open four days, instead of two. All public barrooms at the voting precincts will be closed from six o'clock on the evening of the 3d of February until the morning of the 8th.

The Ohio Monumental Committee yesterday appointed Gov. Hayes, W. G. Deshler and Joseph S. Sullivan, of Columbus, a committee to contract with F. D. Jones, of Cincinnati, for a marble bust of President Lincoln, to place in the rotunda of the State House.

The United States war steamer Resaca, from Sitka, January 19th, has arrived. Princess Maksouroff, wife of the late Governor, is a passenger.

A desperado named Narmer, in an affray at Smyrna, Tennessee, was shot six times with a pistol and cut with an axe. He died at two A. M. Sunday.

No business of importance was transacted by the Louisiana Convention yesterday.

BY MAILS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks that in that city and county, National Banks pay more taxes, State, county and municipal, in proportion to their capital, than private bankers or private capital. Last year the former paid $126,816 on $4,000,000 capital; while private bankers paid only $26,042 on $1,090,751.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Seven children under three years of age constitute the nursery of the lady of Chelsea, who recently gave birth to triplets. Twice previously she had been blessed with twins. All these babies are reported to be remarkably healthy."

The New Orleans operator recently sat in a room, with all windows open, enjoying the softest summer zephyrs, and talked with a Newfoundland operator whose office was barricaded with ice and warmed with a red-hot stove.

Governor Swann's friends are now working against the admission of Senator Philip F. Thomas, in the hope, on his rejection, that Swann himself may be elected in his place. The Maryland Legislature has adjourned till Tuesday next.

Porous slate, saturated with petroleum, has been mistaken in Genessee county, New York, for coal. Those who found it were positive that they had discovered several hundred fortunes rolled into one, until experts assured them, from accurate geological data, that no coal deposits can exist within the limits of that State.

Dr. Parker, of Troy, N. Y., cut open the windpipe of a horse, removed a piece of tin the animal had gnawed from his manger, and after thus rescuing him from threatened strangulation, sewed him up again, as good as ever.

The two beautiful evening stars, Venus and Jupiter, are rapidly approaching each other. On the 30th they will be less than the diameter of the moon apart, and then, although seemingly so near, the distance between will be millions of miles. Venus is the lower, and of course the brightest. The planet Mercury is the third evening star, but not at present to be seen, on account of its new position.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

REMOVAL AND APPOINTMENT.

Ratification of Southern Constitutions.

New York Republican Convention.

Award for the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

President Will Sign Anti-Contraction Bill.

Strife for Existing Vacancies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1868.

U. S. Assessor Appointed.

Isaac J. Keil was to-day appointed Assistant Assessor of the Third Ohio District. General Cary to-day received a strong recommendation for John L. Minor for the Assessorship of the Second District, but declines to take any action till the resignation or removal of the present incumbent.

Southern Constitutions.

Senator Wilson said in private conversation to-day, referring to the proposition in the Georgia Convention to ask Congress to ratify and accept the Southern Constitutions without submission to the people, that Congress would agree to nothing of the kind, but that every State must have its Constitution ratified by the people before Representatives would be admitted to Congress.

New York State Convention.

The New York State Republican Convention, for the election of delegates to Chicago, meets at Syracuse, on Wednesday, February 5th. The Congressional delegation from that, are in favor of instruction for Grant, and no doubt is entertained that the Convention will be unanimous for him, with a preference, probably, for Governor Fenton as Vice President.

The Jeff. Davis Capture.

The House Committee on Claims have been considering the bill for the distribution of the award for the capture of Jeff. Davis, and have concluded to divide it equally among the officers and men of the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and a company of scouts under an Ohio officer, all of whom were present or in the immediate vicinity, when the capture was made. The entire amount has heretofore been claimed by the Fourth Michigan. Under the ruling of the Committee, the men will get about three hundred dollars each, the colonels about three thousand dollars and other officers in proportion.

Vacancies Yet to be Filled.

It is expected that the remaining nominations for important positions, will be made this week, among them the mission to Ecuador; Consul General to Havana, and Minister to Mexico. The strife for these positions is extraordinary, and for the last named position there are twenty-one candidates, each one pretty well satisfied that he is to be nominated. For the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury there are but three persons named. W. R. Wells, Esq., of Michigan, will probably be nominated.

Anti-Contraction Law.

It is generally believed by Mr. Johnson's friends that he will sign the anti-contraction bill passed last week and now in his hands, but it is possible that he may conclude to permit the bill to become a law by the lapse of the constitutional ten days.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1868.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the District Court for Texas relative to the Messina land claim, and which was number one on the Supreme Court Docket, having been there at least twelve years. It may be recollected that for his action in this case Judge Watrous was charged in the House of Representatives with impeachable offenses, and that much testimony was taken in regard to that subject. The matter, however, was not concluded by Congress. The opinion announced to-day sustains him in all particulars thus vindicating his action.

The Court also decided a case on appeal, announcing the principle of maritime law to be that a master of a vessel has a right to sell his ship in a foreign port when it can be established that there is a necessity to do so to secure the interests of all parties interested.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

General Howard sent to the Senate a copy of his circular letter, dated December last, which provides that with a view to the reduction of officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose services can be dispensed with, it is ordered that with the exception of Superintendents of Education, on and after the 15th of September next all officers and agents in Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee will be dispensed with, and that officers of the regular army will be designated by the Secretary of War to take their places as Assistant Commissioners in those States. General Howard says a large portion of the Congressmen from Tennessee and the delegates from Kentucky and Indiana have personally and in writing deprecated the proposed changes, which they say will work injuriously against the educational and other interests of the freedmen.

THE TROOPS IN ALASKA.

The Secretary of War, in a communication to the House, says no information has reached the army headquarters that the troops are suffering from hunger or cold in Alaska.

PATENTS.

The Patent Office has issued 282 patents for the week ending January 4th.

ARRESTED.

T. H. Harmon, who absconded from Lake Providence, La., with $8,000 deposited in his hands as agent of the Freedmen's Bureau by freedmen, has been arrested at Charleston, and nearly all the money recovered. He has been sent to New Orleans for trial.

EMIGRANTS.

One million five hundred and forty-nine thousand emigrants have arrived in this country since 1859.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE

Has, owing to public engagements, declined to address the meeting to be held in New York, on Thursday night, to sustain the President.

REPORT OF GEN. BANKS ON RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The report of Gen. Banks to the House, in addition to what has already been stated, says of naturalized citizens of this country tried, convicted and punished in Great Britain, that our Government is in duty bound to listen to their appeal and protect them in their rights. The Committee claim that the doctrine of perpetual allegiance is the symbol of feudalism and force, and is as obsolete over the mind as the body. It has no authority in this country, except as an element of English common law existing at the time of the revolution. The report argues this point at length, citing the case of Martin Kozta as in point, and appeals in fervent language to North Germany to yield the claim to perpetual allegiance, saying the point we make must be conceded; that the rights we claim can be permanently denied is impossible.

SALEM, OHIO.

A Farmer Convicted of Arson and Sentenced to Three Years' Imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, January 27, 1868.

John O. Eckes, whose barn in Berlin township was burned last September, has just been convicted at the Mahoning County Court of arson, on an indictment for burning the barn of Simon Hartzell, his brother-in-law, whose barn was burned at the same time as his own. His own barn was insured for more than its value, and it is supposed he burned it to get the insurance, and burned Hartzell's to prevent suspicion. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, two motions for a new trial being overruled.

BUCYRUS, OHIO.

Dwelling Destroyed by Fire---Loss $2,000---Insured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., January 27, 1868.

Yesterday morning about six o'clock, the house of Loring Converse, near this place was partially destroyed by fire. The contents were nearly all saved. Insured for two thousand dollars in the Phœnix of Hartford.

C. H. Pratt, of State Line City, Indiana, late sutler in the Federal army, cut his throat Sunday night at the Commercial Hotel, Nashville, with a pocket knife. Cause of suicide, intemperance.

XLth CONGRESS.

SENATE RECONSTRUCTION DEBATE

Speeches of Messrs Wilson and Johnson.

Gov. Patton's Political Disabilities.

Bill to Provide for Universal Suffrage.

Bill to Create National Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1868.

In the Senate to-day, the reconstruction debate was continued in speeches by Messrs. Wilson and Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Wilson was very bitter against Mr. Doolittle, whose speech of Thursday he characterized as the most unpatriotic harangue he had ever listened to. Mr. Wilson did not succeed in getting very much attention from the Senate, nor in making as good an impression upon the galleries as he usually does. He concluded with a prediction that all the Southern States would be represented in Congress under the reconstruction bill before the fourth of July.

Reverdy Johnson followed him in a strong argument, in reply to Mr. Morton's speech of Friday, which he spoke of as one of the ablest speeches he had ever heard. Mr. Johnson commanded profound attention, and was cordially congratulated from both sides when he had taken his seat.

The bill to remove political disabilities from Governor Patton, of Alabama, was passed, after some discussion, by 26 to 5. Messrs. Garrett Davis, Hendricks and Buckalew opposed it because it was a special favor conferred for party services, but they said they would vote for a bill of general amnesty. The negatives were Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Drake, Fowler and Hendricks. Mr. Wade was present, but did not vote.

In the House to-day, under the Monday call of the States, Mr. Thad. Stevens introduced a bill providing for universal suffrage by act of Congress. It was referred.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Ill., introduced a bill providing for the issue of $45,000,000 new legal tender notes; and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase with them every thirty days ten millions of gold bearing bonds for cancellation. The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Considerable opposition was manifested to its reception.

Mr. Cary, of Ohio, introduced a bill to create a national currency in the form of treasury certificates, receivable for all debts, public and private, including custom duties, and convertible at the pleasure of the holder into three per cent. bonds. It provides for the issue of three per cent. bonds convertible at the pleasure of the holder into treasury certificates, all bonds and other indebtedness of the Government to be paid when due or redeemable at the pleasure of the government in treasury certificates or three per cent. convertible bonds. It provides for the withdrawal and cancellation of all National Bank currency, all bonds of the government made prior to July 1st, 1861, and all since expressly made payable in coin are excepted. It was referred.

Bills of Western interest were introduced and referred as follows: Bill to revive section 2 of the act of April 5th, 1866, constituting Hannibal, Mo., and Peoria, Ill., ports of delivery; joint resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission to establish a naval hospital at Cairo, Ill.; bill making appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of New Buffalo, Mich.

After a long contest the House passed a bill to prohibit the payment of certain claims arising from the war. It was agreed to by a small majority.

The House passed a resolution just before adjournment authorizing the Reconstruction Committee to take evidence regarding the obstruction to the enforcement of the Reconstruction act.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted petitions from the Constitutional Convention of Georgia relative to the organization of State governments in the South. Also, from the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, praying for the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau. Both were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a communication from Gen. Howard, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, setting forth the facts in regard to the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland.

Mr. TERRY introduced a bill to allow importation of dye stuffs free of duty. Referred.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to relieve the disabilities of certain persons in Virginia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill to permit officers and soldiers to wear corps badges for services during the war. Referred to the Committee on Military.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution asking the President for information relative to the trial of Rev. Mr. McMahon, Robert Lynch and others by the British Government. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution calling for information relative to the disposition of captured and abandoned property.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Fort Scott, Kansas, westward via the Junction and Little Arkansas and Kansas rivers, in the direction of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill providing that nothing in the acts of Congress authorizing the construction of the Pacific Railroad shall be held to withdraw or exclude from pre-emption or homestead settlements the even numbered sections along such routes as have been or may hereafter be located. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution that Congress ought to cease its war upon the Constitution, in view of the enormous public debt weighing upon the industrial resources of the people; that the Freedmen's Bureau should be at once abolished, the army reduced to 20,000 men; the cotton tax repealed, and United States bonds taxed. The resolution was laid over.

The Senate took up the bill for the removal of disabilities of Robert M. Patton of Alabama.

Messrs Stewart, Pomeroy, Johnson and Howard supported it. Messrs. Drake and Buckalew opposed it, the latter on the ground that he was opposed to special legislation in individual cases.

The morning hour expired, when the special order, the resolution for detailing one or more naval officers to attend the international maritime exposition at Havre, came up. It was debated and laid on the table.

The supplementary reconstruction bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. DOOLITTLE'S motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report his amendment.

Mr. WILSON took the floor. He had not been aware when Mr. Doolittle insisted upon occupying the morning hour on Thursday, that it had been authoritatively announced that the Senate was to deliver a long, premeditated and carefully prepared speech, laying down a platform for the conservative party in the coming election. He had never heard a more unpatriotic, inhuman and wicked speech. After alluding to the President and others as men who abandoned their friends and assailed them and misrepresented their purposes, he said that the Senator's purpose was to overthrow the nearly completed policy of reconstruction. He recited and praised the progress of those States which were under the reconstruction acts, saying the people now enjoyed more liberty, law and order than ever before during the century.

Mr. WILSON controverted Mr. Doolittle's views at some length, and contended that the Northern Radicals were the champions of liberty everywhere, and that the human race could not afford—he could almost say without irreverence that God could not afford—to have their almost completed policy stricken down by such efforts as that of the Senator from Wisconsin. He reiterated the opinion that before the fourth of July next the Southern States would be represented here by loyal men, and he would be glad then to see the Senator and his friends take the Government out of the hands of those men who would restore peace and order to their country. They were not barbarized as the Senator claimed, but fighting against the barbarous statements of their old rebel masters, and for the cause of Christian civilization. He closed by asking the ayes and nays on the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in support of the theory that the Judiciary was a co-ordinate branch of the government with the legislative; and that every act of the latter power contrary to the Constitution was subject to being so decided by the Judiciary, and then proceeded at length to controvert the position taken by Mr. Morton in his speech on Friday. It was impossible to guard the citizens against the danger from military power if every man had not the right to demand the protection of the Constitution. While he had a grateful sense of what the country owed General Grant, he did not want to intrust him with the powers conferred by this bill, disregarding all the securities of the rights of the people of the South. The Constitution restrained Congress from passing such laws under positive prohibition.

At the conclusion of Mr. JOHNSON'S remarks, the bill for the relief from disabilities of Robert M. Patton was taken up, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN having the floor on the reconstruction bill, which was temporarily laid aside. After considerable debate of the former, the Patton bill passed, 26 to 5. The nays were Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Drake, Fowler and Hendricks.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

For the taxation of National bonds.

Giving the right to vote in Presidential elections and all State elections to every citizen of the United States who has resided ten days in the district.

Granting land in aid of the Middle and Pacific Railway Company for a railroad in Nebraska.

Providing that the appointment of all agents of any department of the Government whose salary exceeds $500 must be confirmed by the Senate.

To prohibit internal revenue officers being interested in any forfeiture for violation of revenue laws.

To provide temporary government for the territory of Wyoming.

Making all purchases and sales of commission of United States loans and bonds open to public competition.

Providing for bounties to the widows and children of certain soldiers killed or died in service.

To prevent compromises of offenses against the revenue laws, and making such compromises felonies.

Providing that in case a Senator becomes Vice President of the United States by reason of being President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and in case his Senatorial term of office expires before the Presidential term expires, he shall continue in office until the end of the Presidential term, the office of Senator at once becoming vacant.

Instructing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch to a suitable port in Norway or Sweden one or more national ships for the transportation of such stores as may be furnished for the relief of the famishing people of those countries.

Giving an increase of salary of twenty per cent. to all employees of executive departments receiving between one thousand and two thousand dollars.

Making appropriations for the harbor of New Buffalo.

For the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot military reservation in Michigan.

Granting two hundred thousand acres of public lands to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi, between the falls of St. Anthony and the mouth of the Minnesota river, by the construction of a lock and dam at Meeker's Island.

To extend the provisions of the swamp land act to the State of Nebraska.

By Mr. CARY, to establish a uniform currency and provide for the management and liquidation of the national debt. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It provides for the issue of treasury certificates as a legal tender for all purposes, and for the calling in and cancelling of the national bond currency and of United States legal tenders; also, for the issue of bonds drawing three per cent. interest, all outstanding bonds, except when payable in gold, to be paid when due or redeemable, in treasury certificates or three per cent. convertible bonds at the pleasure of the holder, the treasury certificates to be convertible into bonds and *vice versa.*

By Mr. LOGAN, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission to establish a marine hospital at Cairo.

To revise section two of the act of April 5th, 1866, constituting Hannibal, Mo., and Peoria, Ills., ports of delivery.

For the relief of the Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company.

By Mr. COOK, to amend the national currency act. Referred to the Committee on Banking. It provides that whenever National Bank bills shall be received by the United States in payment of taxes, &c., they shall not be reissued, but United States notes non-interest bearing notes shall be issued in their stead; that whenever a sufficient amount of notes of any National Bank shall be received to pay any of the bonds deposited with the treasurer for circulation of the bank, if the bond shall be then redeemable, or if the banks shall agree thereto, the bonds and no less shall be cancelled; if not, the notes are to be held until the bonds become due, and then the notes and bonds shall be cancelled and no other circulating notes shall be issued in lieu thereof; and when any bank shall be wound up under the provisions of the bill, no new national bank shall be established, but the amount of its circulating notes shall be deducted from the total amount of national bank circulation, and a corresponding amount of greenbacks shall be issued.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, first, to employ all legal tender notes that may come into his possession in excess of the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of the Government, in purchasing at their market value such interest-bearing securities of the United States as he may be able to obtain; second, to employ all the gold in the Treasury in excess of thirty millions of dollars in the same way; third, to authorize a loan equal to the whole amount of the present interest-bearing debt of the United States, and to issue bonds running fifty years at four per cent., interest and principal payable in gold, the loan to be offered only as gold may be required to pay the current expenses of the Government, to purchase the present interest-bearing bonds; fourth, to require the national banks to replace the bonds now on deposit in the Treasury with such four per cent. bonds. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that the act of January 24th, 1867, provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the territories on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that it is reported the Legislature of Montana has passed a bill, which has been approved by the Governor of Montana territory, restricting the franchise to white male citizens, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts and report such measures as are necessary to secure obedience on the part of the Legislature and Governor of Montana to the laws of Congress.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that the Committee be instructed to report a bill repealing the act organizing the territory.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa, suggested that the subject be sent to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CLARK so modified his resolution.

Mr. CAVANAUGH tried to make a remark, but was cut off by the previous question. He then move to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived, 36 ayes to 113 nays. The resolution was adopted, yeas 26, nays 27.

The SPEAKER presented a number of Executive communications of no general interest. Also, resolutions of the Georgia Constitutional Convention in reference to the reorganization of the State government, removal of disabilities, and modification of the test oath.

Also, a petition of members of the Constitutional Convention of Louisana, asking the removal of General Hancock. Both were referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Also, a resolution of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention, relative to the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations to prevent the payment of claims arising out of the rebellion. After half a dozen votes on as many different motions, the bill passed without amendment, yeas 86, nays 63.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a Conference Committee was appointed on the deficiency bill.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States. Ordered printed and recommitted, it being understood it will be reported back for action this week. It differs from the bill as published in the following particulars: In the first section, in place of empowering the President to use the influence and authority of the government to secure the recognition of the rights of naturalized citizens, it empowers him to use all the resources of the government in just efforts to do so, and also excepts in the same section all who shall establish continuous residence beyond the limits of the United States for a term exceeding five years.

The third section exempts from the provisions of the act any naturalized citizen who shall fail to make annual returns of his property in the United States to the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District in which he last resided.

Mr. INGERSOLL, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing an additional issue of legal tender notes to the amount of $45,000,000, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law as follows: For notice by the Secretary of the Treasury when the United States coin in the Treasury exceeds twenty millions, that he will anticipate payment of interest first falling due on bonds, such payment to be subject to a rebate of interest at the rate specified in the bonds, for a new loan of $600,000,000 at six per cent, the principal and interest payable in coin, the loan to be confined to citizens of the United States, and not to be transferable or payable to any others, and the bonds to be liable to State and local taxation; the bonds to be payable fifty millions on the 1st of January, 1888, and fifty millions on each succeeding 1st of January; for a new loan of four hundred million dollars at four and a half per cent., principal and interest payable in coin, and which may be made payable either at Frankfort or London, the bonds payable fifty millions on the 1st of January, 1900, and to be untaxable either by the United States or any State or municipality; that the shareholders of 5-20 bonds may exchange their bonds for the bonds of either of these classes, and the Secretary of the Treasury be prohibited from making sales of gold.

Several members objected, and the resolution was not received.

A number of executive communications were presented, including one from the Secretary of War, with the report of the Chief Engineer respecting the survey of the Illinois river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Commissioner of Agriculture, relative to the importance of a modification of the tax of twenty per cent. on all importations of foreign stock. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. SPALDING asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether combinations have been made or attempted, to obstruct the due execution of the laws, with power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, and report at any time.

Objections were made on the Democratic side.

Mr. SPALDING moved to suspend the rules. After some filibustering, on motion the rules were suspended, the resolution offered and adopted.

Adjourned.

The Hancock *Courier* says: A widower was married in this place a few days ago, at a church, making a "big splurge" with a brass band. after the interesting ceremony the band struck up that old and familiar air, "My wife's dead and I've got another one." Appropriate.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Loan in Market.

A SEVERE GALE IN SCOTLAND.

Property Destroyed and Lives Lost.

LETTER FROM THE FENIAN BURKE.

The French Army Bill Unpopular.

Report of French Finance Minister

AN AMERICAN BARK WRECKED.

Only Four Persons Saved.

New French Loan.

LONDON, January 27.—It is now asserted a new French loan of 750,000,000 francs will be placed in market to-day.

Severe Gale.

EDINBURGH, January 27.—A very heavy gale passed over the southern counties of Scotland yesterday. Houses were unroofed, blown down, &c., and much damage done. Telegrams report the loss of several lives. The storm was very heavy in this city and Glasgow. It is thought the shipping must have suffered terribly, though no advices of disaster are yet received.

Letter from Burke.

LONDON, January 27.—The papers this morning publish a letter from the Fenian prisoner Burke, who was confined in the House of Detention in Clerkenwell at the time of the explosion. Burke denies in positive terms that he had any previous knowledge of the conspiracy, and declares if the attempt was made to afford him an opportunity of making his escape, no intimation of such purpose was ever conveyed to him.

The Feeling in France.

Letters from Paris say the reports of prefects of departments in regard to the state of public feeling on the army bill are quite unfavorable. They generally concur in stating that the announcement of the adoption of the bill was received with manifestations of disfavor, and the measure is decidedly unpopular in the departments.

Report on French Finances.

PARIS, January 27.—The *Moniteur* to-day publishes the report of M. Magne, recently appointed Minister of Finance, on the financial condition and necessities of the Empire. Magne says the increased military preparations caused by the Luxemburg dispute imposed an unexpected burthen upon the resources of the country, and though these preparations were long since abandoned with the termination of the dispute, still they had created a heavy deficit in the estimates of the past year. Among other eventualities the report guardedly admits that France may be liable to pay the bonds of the Mexican Empire, which were guaranteed by the Government. To quiet these extraordinary demands upon the financial resources of the country, the Minister declares a new loan necessary. The report then gives the details of the loan. The amount proposed is 440,000,000 francs, which is to be taken by subscriptions. Magne concludes with an appeal to the patriotism of the French people, saying that although a heavy sacrifice is required of them, its object is to secure to France an enduring peace, which is the great aim of the Emperor's policy.

Powder Stolen.

DUBLIN, January 27.—A gun shop in this city was entered by a party of men who succeeded in carrying away nearly half a ton of powder. The police have since arrested twelve persons on suspicion of being connected with the affair. All of the men arrested are Fenians.

American Bark Wrecked.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, January 27.—The bark Wapella, Captain Orr, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, went ashore on the coast of Wales during a heavy storm, and became a total wreck. Only three of the crew and one woman were saved.

Sir Culling Early Guilty of Bigamy.

LONDON, Evening, January 27.—The trial of Sir Culling Early for bigamy was concluded to-day. The testimony showed that the accused married Miss Emily Florence McGee in New York, in 1859; that he, in the year 1867, married Miss Elizabeth Allan, in London, and that the second marriage took place while the first wife was living. The Court was called upon to decide the legitimacy of the marriage in New York, and declared it a legal and valid contract. The case was finally given to the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty. To-day the Judge pronounced the sentence, imprisonment for eighteen months at hard labor.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Evening, January 27.—The steamship City of Cork, from New York, arrived to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, January 27.—Consols 93⅛; 5-20s 72⅜@72½; Illinois Central 89¾; Erie 48⅝.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, January 27.—United States bonds 76¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, January 27.—Cotton closed unchanged; middling upland 7⅞@7½d; Orleans 8@8⅛d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn 45s 3d; wheat 16s for California white, and 14s 6d for No. 2 red western; Barley 5s 6d, Oats 3s 11d. Peas 46s 6d. Flour 37s 6d for western.

Provisions—Beef 120s; pork 75s for new. Lard 51s 3d. Cheese 55s 3d. Bacon 40s.

Produce unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, January 27.—Petroleum—Standard white declined 50 centimes; quoted at 43 francs 50 centimes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1868.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

The steamers Alpha and United Kingdom arrived yesterday from Europe.

DEATH.

James Mott, of Philadelphia, husband of Lucretia Mott, died in Brooklyn yesterday, aged eighty years.

FERRY BOAT BURNED.

The ferry boat Niagara, of the Pavonia Line, to Jersey City, was burned last night, while at the dock undergoing repairs. Loss $40,000, no insurance. It was the work of an incendiary. Soon after it broke out, the lines securing her to the dock were cut, and she drifted close to two boats in which were stored two thousand pounds of powder, near which she sunk.

THE ROCK ISLAND CASE.

In the case of Fisk against the Rock Island Railroad, Judge Cardozo decided that the defendants are bound to answer the questions put them.

LIBEL SUIT.

Action has been brought in the Kings County Court by Theophilus C. Callicot, against the New York *Times* for libel in charging him with having been bribed by the Speakership of the Assembly to desert his party and join the Republicans several years ago. Damages are laid at $50,000.

ARRIVALS OF WHISKY.

The arrivals of whisky from the West last week were 3,040 barrels, upon 2,920 gallons of which the tax was paid.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Constitutional Convention—New State Officers—Communication from the Treasurer,

RALEIGH, N. C., January 27.—The Convention occupied most of the day in discussing the report of the Committee on a Governor and other necessary State officers. It proposes to add to the present officers a Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, all to be elected for two years by the people. Heretofore the Legislature have elected the Secretary of State, Comptroller or Auditor, and Public Treasurer.

Mr. Battle, Public Treasurer, sent in an able communication giving the reasons why he could not comply with the order of the Convention to pay the *per diem*, which was referred to the Committee to confer with Gen. Canby.

A curious fact was developed in connection with the inquest on the body of a woman whose death was alleged to have been caused by the impure air of the London underground railroad whereon she had been a passenger. A careful chemical analysis showed that the atmosphere of the room where the inquest was held was ten times as bad as that of the tunnel. If citizens survive the foul air of many of our school-houses, churches, places of amusement, court-rooms and other public halls, they need shrink from hardly any subterranean adventure.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Supplement to the Election Laws.

Proposed Repeal of Gettysburg Lottery Bill.

More Notaries Public for Pittsburgh.

The Antietam Cemetery Fund.

Bills of Local Importance.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met this evening.

Bills Presented.

By Mr. McConaughy, of Adams: A supplement to the election laws, requiring clerks of election to keep a register of names, dates of certificates of naturalization, time and place of court granting the same, and the officer certifying in all cases of voting by naturalized citizens.

Also, repealing the Gettysburg Asylum incorporation, known as the Gettysburg Lottery Bill of last session.

By Mr. Taylor, of Beaver—Incorporating Miners' and Mechanics' Co-operative Association of Monongahela City.

By Mr. Browne, of Lawrence—Directing the State Treasurer to refund to the Kittanning bank $2,441 paid in under protest and overpaid.

By Mr. Errett, of Allegheny—For two additional Notaries Public in Pittsburgh.

Also, bill extending the act of 1842, regulating the line of fences in Pittsburgh.

Also, relative to making and transcribing records, indexes, &c., of public officers in Allegheny county.

The bill creating a new judicial district of Lycoming county passed to third reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met this evening. Mr. Armstrong, of Lancaster, introduced a resolution appointing A. W. Ellins an additional transcribing clerk. He alleged that an understanding had been entered into by the Republican Conference that he should have this appointment.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, denied that the Republicans had bargained with the dissenting Republicans to come over to Mr. Davis.

The resolution was defeated, nearly all the Republicans voting against it.

Mr. Armstrong then offered the following:

WHEREAS, It appears from an act of incorporation by the Maryland Legislature and by resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the Antietam Cemetery, that it is intended that the rebel dead who fell in the late unholy struggle against the life of the nation are to be interred within the same enclosure and receive the same honors as bestowed by loyal hearts and hands upon the loyal dead; therefore,

Resolved, That our worthy Chief Magistrate has by the noble and patriotic stand he has taken in refusing to expend the appropriation placed at his disposal by the last Legislature, placed the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, and all true lovers of liberty everywhere, under renewed obligations of gratitude to him, and given to the world another honorable evidence of his fearless loyalty and unflinching integrity to principle.

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the action of Governor Geary in withholding said appropriation, and pledge to him our hearty support &c.

Passed by a strict party vote.

Mr. Deise, of Clinton, presented a bill repealing the Gettysburg Asylum incorporation. After receiving numerous bills in place, not interesting to Western Pennsylvania, adjourned.

HAVANA.

Arrival of General Marquez---The Mexican Cabinet.

HAVANA, January 27.—The famous Imperial General Marquez arrived yesterday from New Orleans. He escaped from Mexico in disguise on board a South American vessel, and reached New Orleans some weeks ago. The French steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz on the 22d. Dispatches from the City of Mexico state that Senor Romero has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, and Senor Zarco declined the Ministry of the Interior.

The publication of the *Siglo* will be suspended at the end of the present month, on account of the utter failure of attempts at reform in Cuba.

It is reported the Captain-General has assured Juarez that Santa Anna will not be permitted to undertake any filibustering expedition.

The Mexican Congress will adjourn on the seventh of March. The committee to inquire into the railway concession, granted an English company, had reported that the whole affair was a stock jobbing speculation.

It was rumored that Governor Anza, of Zacatecas, will be appointed Minister of Justice.

Official advices from the Spanish Consul at St. Thomas report the island more healthy, and no new cases of cholera.

The steamer Guyane, from Vera Cruz, brings telegraphic dispatches from the City of Mexico to the 19th. The new members of the Cabinet are to retain their seats in Congress.

A report had been made to Congress advising the abolition of the prohibitory law against foreign products. A bill to allow machinery for a cotton factory at Oxaxaca to enter duty free was passed.

A revolt has broken out in Sonora.

Gold has been discovered at Oaxaca.

The Germans were expecting the return of Otterburg as Minister to Mexico from the United States.

General Ochoa was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $300.

Col. Babcock left Vera Cruz Tuesday on the steamer Sonora for New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI.

Outrage by Negroes---Masonic Celebration---Doings of the Convention.

JACKSON, January 27.—The *Clarion* has the particulars of an outrage committed in Jasper county, Mississippi, on the 25th and 26th inst. A squad of freedmen, who had been stealing hogs, waylaid the constables, a posse of whom were searching for them with a warrant for their arrest. Two white men were killed, one mortally wounded, and five severely. One negro was wounded and arrested. Several parties are in search for the perpetrators.

The first semi-centennial Masonic celebration of this State, was held at Natchez last week, and largely attented. Prof. Thomas G. Gatraight, was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year.

The Convention to-day, after reports of committees, went into committee of the whole and considered the bill of rights. Four sections were acted upon, when the committee rose.

The majority report of the Committee on Compensation was adopted by 48 yeas to 27 nays.

An afternoon session was held to complete the list of collectors of the special tax.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Severe Winter on the Northern Coast---The Flood in Washington Territory---Arrival from Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27.—Late advices from the Northern coast report an unusually severe winter. Communication with the interior is suspended.

The Legislature of Washington Territory adopted a resolution removing the President of the Council and Enrolling Clerk. The floods caused immense destruction of property. Such a rany winter was never before experienced. Several vessels have sailed for Sitka with lumber and army stores from Port Townsend. It is thought Alaska will be a good market hereafter for the productions of the country.

ARKANSAS.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special of to-day says the Convention was engaged in the discussion of the contested case of Ashley county, without definite action.

On motion of Mr. McClure, the use of the hall was tendered to the Democratic State Convention which meets to-day, and the Convention adjourned till Wednesday.

GEORGIA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention.

ATLANTA, January 27.—The Convention was engaged in discussing the question of relief the entire day, without result.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Election of Gen. Beatty, Republican.

Gain of 700 Votes over Last Fall.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 27, 1868.

The special election passed off quietly to-day. The weather was cold and a slight snow falling most of the day. A very heavy vote was polled. The returns are not all in, but enough to indicate the majorities in each county as follows: Richland county, Burns, Democrat, six hundred majority; Marion county, Burns, Democrat, three hundred and seventy-five; Delaware county, Beatty, Republican, five hundred and twenty-five; Union county, Beatty, Republican, six hundred and seventy-five; Morrow county, Beatty, Republican, seven hundred. Beatty's majority will fall very little if any short of one thousand. A Republican gain in the District since last fall of over seven hundred.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

CHARLESTON, January 27.—The Convention was engaged to-day in the consideration of the reports of the Finance Committee, which recommend the levying of a special tax to defray the expenses of the Convention, and to preserve the credit of the State. The Committee recommended that the pay of members be nine dollars a day, and twenty cents mileage, payable in bills receivable of the State. Considerable excitement followed the adjournment, growing out of an assault on the reporter of the *Mercury*, by the son of Collector Mackey, president of the Convention, on account of an abusive article in to-day's *Mercury*.

Austria proposes to abolish the position of Commander-in-Chief. Benedek seems to have thoroughly used up the office. The army is to be reduced, and military expenses curtailed. Other evidence of the prevalence of a peace policy in Europe is furnished by the protest of the Great Powers in England, France and Austria against the warlike movements of Servia. An offset to this is the passage of the bill reorganizing the French army, and requiring military service of all the infirm and invalid as well as able bodied of the Empire.

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The Soldiers' League will meet in Quincy Hall, Allegheny, this evening. Business in regard to the approaching course of lectures will be transacted, and it is desired that there be a full attendance.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A boy named Ober, residing with his parents on Troy Hill, while whittling with a pen-knife on Saturday, accidentally pierced his right eye with the blade of it, entirely destroying the right of that organ.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.—The Board of Managers of the County Agricultural Society will hold a meeting on Wednesday (to-morrow) forenoon, at ten o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., St. Clair street, for the purpose of organizing, and transacting such business as may be brought before them.

THE GREAT NATIONAL SKATING CONTEST for the American Championship, between Mr. E. T. Goodrich of Chicago, and Mr. Frank Swift, of New York, will commence at the Central Park this afternoon at three o'clock. Those desiring to witness some of the most astonishing skatorial feats, should by all means go this afternoon and evening. A brass band will be in attendance.

LADY SKATERS AT THE RINK.—The admirers of fancy skating have presented them an unusual attraction at the Rink this afternoon and evening. Miss Louise Tobey, who has just finished a successful season at the St. Louis Rink, will appear at the Keystone Rink this afternoon at half past three o'clock, and also in the evening. She is said to be a most accomplished skater, and will be assisted by her sister, Miss Sarah Tobey. Music by a brass band will be provided during the afternoon and evening.

CITY OFFICERS SWORN IN.—A number of the new City officers recently elected by the Allegheny City Councils, comprising R. B. Francis, Controller; Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets; W. Paul, Jr., Superintendent of Water Works; A. Maxwell, Measurer of Wood and Bark; George McNulty, Weighmaster of Diamond Scales, and J. B. McAllister, Weighmaster of Second Ward Scales, took the oath of office yesterday prescribed by Mayor Drum. They gave the necessary bonds and at once entered upon their respective duties.

PRIZE FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.—A regular prize fight, conducted according to the rules of the ring, took place in Brownstown on Sunday, between two bruisers named Sullivan and Cunningham. Eight rounds were fought, Sullivan, it said, being knocked down every time. At the close of the eighth round, Sullivan's seconds threw up the sponge and Cunningham was declared the winner. It is stated that the fight was witnessed by some two hundred persons, many of whom were women, it being in sight of persons passing by on their way to church.

Attempted Suicide.

A young married woman named Mrs. Johnson, residing with her parents in Manchester, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night by taking a dose of arsenic. It appears that her husband, who lives on Wylie street, this city, while under the influence of liquor a few days ago, sent her home to her parents. It is also stated that he frequently abused her. Mrs. Johnson shut herself up in her room until Saturday morning, when she went out and returned. Shortly after she had retired to bed Saturday night, her mother heard her groaning, and on going to her room, found her very sick. When pressed as to the cause of her illness, she admitted that she had taken some arsenic, but very little, however, as she stated. Some simple remedies were administered and she recovered.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

Mr. C. Yeager, residing on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, made an information for larceny yesterday against a colored boy named Benjamin Johnson. The accused had been in the employ of the prosecutor as house servant, and it is alleged that while in that position disposed of a large heating furnace, valued at about two hundred dollars, which had been stored away. Johnson was also charged with stealing a jet breastpin, valued at ten dollars, a silver watch and penknife. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued, and yesterday morning Chief of Police Long and officer Joseph Campbell proceeded to the house of the boy's parents on Butcher's Run, where they found him and took him into custody. The watch, breastpin and knife were found in his possession by the officers. The lad is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

AN UNCALLED FOR ASSAULT.

Mr. D. Beaumont made oath charging Charles McClean with assault and battery. Mr. Beaumont states that on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, while he and his son, a lad fourteen years of age, were standing on the pavement on Ohio avenue, Manchester, McClean and some others came out of a tavern, and without any provocation whatever, assaulted them, knocking them down and otherwise abusing them. McClean was arrested at his boarding-house, on Ohio avenue, by officers Campbell and Nixon. He had a hearing before Mayor Drum, and was held in five hundred dollars bail for trial at court.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

STATION HOUSE NUISANCES.

An information was made yesterday, by Joseph L. Gachey, charging John Neitz Frank Stockfirth, Henry Neitz and Joseph Berger with malicious mischief. The defendants are charged with frequently committing malicious acts about the Western Pennsylvania railroad depot, in Allegheny, such as destroying the wood work and walls in the station, and throwing stones and snow balls at the watch box, so that passengers and pedestrians are in constant fear of injury. Warrants for the arrest of the accused have been issued.

STRUCK HIM.

George Hochuly was charged with committing an assault and battery on Albert Pogel, by striking him on the mouth with his clenched fist. The alleged assault took place on Sunday. A warrant was placed in an officer's hands for the arrest of Hochuly.

[Before Alderman Nicholson.]

WIFE DESERTION.

Mrs. Margaret Hudson entered suit against her husband, Wm. Hudson, for desertion. The husband was arrested and committed to jail yesterday for trial, in default of five hundred dollars bail.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

COMMITTED FOR A FURTHER HEARING.

Peter Wickline, Wm. Duncan, John Rice and Wm. Mahoney, the parties charged with aggravated assault and battery, in the stabbing of Frederick Killan, were recommitted to jail yesterday for a further hearing on Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

DESERTED HIS WIFE.

This Magistrate yesterday committed Henry Couch to jail, in default of five hundred dollars bail, to answer a charge of desertion, preferred by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Couch.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY AND SURETY.

An old man named John Stewart came to the office of this Alderman yesterday, and made an information charging John Hawkins with larceny. The deponent alleges that he resides in Allentown, Lower St. Clair township. He went home on Saturday night for his supper, and instead of the expected meal found his home blank. His wife and two step-sons, one of whom is the defendant, had absconded and removed all the furniture of the house, leaving him not a single article. He discovered that they had taken up their abode in the neighborhood of Walnut street, in the Fifth ward, in this city. He then came and made the information as stated. A search warrant was issued.

Mr. Stewart also lodged another suit, charging Andrew Hawkins with surety. He alleges that Andrew made threats that he would "take his heart's blood." The accused was arrested and held to bail for trial.

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT.

Mrs. Eveline Musgrave lodged complaint against Frank Musgrave, her husband, for abandonment, alleging that he deserted her on the 3d of September last, since which time he has failed to provide for her. He was arrested and held in one thousand dollars bail for a hearing. The parties live in Allegheny.

The Opera at the Academy.

The Maretzek-Grover Opera combination arrived in the city yesterday, and last night gave the first opera of the brief season announced to a large and fashionable audience at the Academy of Music. There was a fine display of opera costumes in the audience, and the *dilettanti* of the city were in attendance in large numbers. "Faust" has always been popular with our opera-goers, and its performance last evening was well calculated to raise it still higher in their esteem, if possible. The "Margaret" of Miss Minnie Hauck was a praiseworthy performance, although a certain embarrassment was evident in her manner as if she was unfamiliar with the stage. She sang the part delightfully, however, which more than made up what she lacked in its acting. Hablemann acted and sang the part of "Faust" very creditably, and Hermanns was most acceptable in his great part of "Mephistopheles." Signor Bellini as "Valentine" and Mme. Natalie Testa, as "Sibel," although they had little to do, performed well. The choruses were not only numerically strong, but the voices were powerful and harmonious. On the whole, "Faust" has never been more satisfactorily performed in this city than it was last evening, under the direction of the great *impresario*, Max Maretzek.

To-night "Il Trovatore" will be performed, with the distinguished artiste Mme. Gazzaniga as "Leonora," supported by a talented cast. This will be the only opportunity to hear this famous songstress, whose performance of "Leonora" is pronounced to be of the most pleasing character. Seats may be had at Mellor's during the day.

Shooting Affray in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon a difficulty occurred in Michael Geyer's saloon, corner of West and Second streets, Third ward, Allegheny, between a number of colored men and two brothers, named Alfred and John Gabby, during which Alfred Gabby was shot through the left arm, and his brother in the right side. The latter was also severely cut in the head with a razor by one of the colored men named John Clark. It is alleged that the shooting was done by Joseph Fisher, a colored man, who has recently been discharged from jail, where he had been confined for larceny. After the fracas the colored men visited a disreputable house on North avenue, kept by a yellow woman named Melinda Lucas. A large crowd followed them there, when the house was barricaded. The crowd, however, tore down the doors, took out the parties, and delivered them to the police. Their names are John Fisher, Daniel Jordan and John Clark. The proprietress of the house was also arrested, and was taken to the watch house with the other parties. Alfred Gabby was formerly a member of the police, and it is supposed that he had arrested some of the colored men while in the discharge of his duty. The injured men were taken to their home, on Middle street, where their wounds were dressed, but the balls have not yet been extracted. Informations will be made against the colored men this morning.

Patents Issued.

The following patents were issued to persons residing in this locality, from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending January 21st, 1868, each bearing that date:

Robert W. Clark, Pittsburgh, improvement in forge hearths.

Wm. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh, improvement in plows.

Wm. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh, assignor to J. M. Hemphill, Allegheny, improvement in stave machines.

Henry Helm, Pittsburgh, improvement in washing machine.

C. F. Knauer, Pittsburgh, improved curtain fixture.

W. W. Martin, Allegheny, improvement in lubricating car wheels.

Wm. Stevenson, Allegheny, improvement in puddling furnaces.

Alex. Wright, Allegheny, improvement in plows.

John Arbuckle, Jr., Allegheny, improvement in roasting coffee.

R. M. Gans, Allegheny, improved brick machine. Ante-dated January 17, 1868.

G. K. Smith and Jos. Strasser, Allegheny, improvement in plows.

J. K. Caldwell, Allegheny, improved brick drying apparatus.

Luke Fitzpatrick and Jacob Schinneller, of Temperanceville, improved chain machine.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Florences will appear this evening in the legendary drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen, and the very funny afterpiece of "The Returned Volunteer." We can only repeat that an evening at the Opera House during the Florences's stay will be pleasantly spent.

MASONIC HALL.—Dupree & Benedict's Minstrels had a crowded and delighted audience last evening. They give their last entertainment this evening.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — BOARDERS — Two young Men can obtain a well furnished Room and Board, at 150 Third street.

WANTED—CANVASSER—A Canvasser for a few days in a profitable business. Address J. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—TURNER—A first-class Bedstead Turner None other need apply. Address, stating terms, S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—By an accurate Accountant and reliable Man, a Situation as Bookkeeper, Assistant or Shipping Clerk. Good salary expected and good references given. Address C. H., Lock Box 62, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—ROOM—A Gentleman wishes to rent a well furnished Room, located in some business building, about fifteen minutes walk from the Postoffice. No objection to its being across Suspension Bridge. Terms liberal. McMASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD, Attorneys, 98 Grant street.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—An interest in a Saw Mill, or in the Lumber Business, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, by a person having experience. Any one desiring to dispose of an interest, will please address "Lumber," Lock Box 181, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—PARTNER—To rebuild Grist Mill at Ross Furnace, (burnt last spring) four miles from New Florence Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Westmoreland county, Pa. Seldom stops for want of grain, for water *never*. Inquire of D. Donaldson (miller), one mile from New Florence; any of the neighbors at the mill, or of the subscriber at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa. G. T. PAULL.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young married Man, who is a good Salesman, a Situation as Traveling Agent for a Wholesale House, (Grocery preferred) City reference given. Address for one week, J. S. V., care of Meanor & Harper, 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TO BUSINESS MEN—An experienced Man wants a Situation as Bookkeeper, Collector, Bill Clerk, Shipping Clerk or any position where a responsible steady young man would be required. Security furnished if necessary. Inquire of ROBERT WATSON or JAS. M'KAY, 339 and 345 Liberty street. THSM

WANTED—BOARD—On and after April 1st, 1868, a front Room on second or third floor, unfurnished, with Board for a Gentleman and Wife. Address "Business," Commercial Counting Room. Also, an unfurnished front and back Room, with Board for a Gentleman, Wife and Daughter. Address as above.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Two good Men wanted to sell a new and useful article used by almost every Mechanic, Artizan, &c. Small capital required. Profits large. Apply for three days at J. H. JOHNSTON'S, 250 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED — AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18 Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

LOST.

LOST—SPECTACLES—On the 27th inst., on Federal street, nearly opposite the Fort Wayne Depot, a pair of Gold Spectacles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at R. & A. CARSON'S Grocery Store, No. 82 Federal street, Allegheny.

LOST—DOG—A Scotch Terrier; answers to the name of Jack. Had on a chain collar, with small brass plate. Was lost from the residence of the subscriber on the 18th instant. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 93 Ohio street, Allegheny city, or this office.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Two very desirable and convenient Brick Dwellings, situated in a good location in Beaver, Pa. Six daily trains to Pittsburgh. Apply to THOS. McCREARY & CO., Beaver, or McELROY, DICKSON & CO., No. 54 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—STORE ROOM AND DWELING—A large Store Room and Dwelling attached, in the town of New Galilee. The House contains nine rooms, besides the Wareroom. It is about forty miles from Pittsburgh, on the Fort Wayne Railroad. For particulars inquire of CHARLES W. FREEMAN, at No. 91 Wood street. cod

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues)............................$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty............................... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Comprising a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Shelving, Counters and Lease. For further particulars inquire at No. 214 Beaver avenue, Manchester.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Three very desirable Dwellings and Lots, situated on Sheffield street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, one-half square from Street Cars. Each House contains Eight Rooms and Finished Attic, and are finished throughout in the best manner with hot and cold water, Bath Room, Water Closet, Marble Mantles, etc. The above property is only offered until the 1st of February. For further particulars apply at Office of FRAZIER BROS., Ohio avenue and Sedgwick streets, Allegheny. tf

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND PUMPS—One Steam Engine, with two boilers, 33 feet by 30 inches; one No. 5 Woodward Steam Pump; one No. 8 Woodward Steam Pump; one 10 inch Lift Pump. All in good order; for sale low. Apply to JAMES S. McHUGH, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. eod

FOR SALE—ENGINES—Three second-hand Engines, Boilers, Pumps and Smoke-Stack in good order. Inquire of D. P. REIGHARD, corner Hand street and Duquesne Way. tf

FOR SALE—PRESS—A second-hand Double Cylinder Taylor Press. Size of bed 31 by 46. Address this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Fine Farm situated in Pine Township, Allegheny County, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Perrysville Plank road, containing 187 acres choice farming land, with Timber, Meadow and good Spring Water, Orchards, &c. There is a Church, School, Wagon-maker and Blacksmith shop at the place. The Farm will be sold in whole or two parts, one to contain 125 acres and the other 62 acres. This is a good chance to establish a tavern or a store. For further particulars address or apply to H. ABEL, Pittsburgh, Postoffice. d*

FOR SALE—FARM—A large well improved first class Farm, in Fayette county, Pa., situate within half a mile of the Monongahela river, in Luzerne township, above Brownsville, from which it is distant, by road, about six miles. The land is rolling, limestone soil, well timbered and with unfailing springs in every field—thus fitting it for a grain or stock farm, or both. It is nearly all underlaid with an eight feet vein of Coal of easy access, and abounds in Limestone.

The improvements are a large, well built two-story Stone House, large Frame Bank Barn, with cattle stabling under it, large Horse Stable, two new first class Sheep Sheds to shelter four hundred sheep; Cow House, Grain House, Carriage House, Smoke House, Wood and Coal House, and other Outbuildings—three good Tenant Houses—large Orchards of Apples, Peaches, Plums, &c., of choicest varieties. The quantity is over Five Hundred Acres, but it is so situated as to roads, timber, &c., that it will divide conveniently into two, three or four Farms.

The Land, Buildings, Fences, &c., are in fine order. For pleasant and profitable management it is, in all respects, a first-class body of land, unsurpassed by any in the county. It is near to good Mills, Schools and Churches; while its proximity to the river, on which steamboats pass daily to and from Geneva Brownsville and Pittsburgh, makes it desirable as well for traffic as for a home.

Title clear. Possession can be given at any time. Payments easy, if secured and paying interest.

Address the subscriber, at Uniontown, Pa., or in Pittsburgh, inquire of Jas. Veech & Son, N. B. Hogg, Robert Dalzell, or F. R. Brunot, Esqs. CLARK BREADING.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—The Second Floor of 108 Wood street, four doors below Fifth street, with wide entrance and suitable for either an Insurance Office, Commission Broker or Notion Store. Possession 1st of April. Inquire of CHAS. C. BAER, 108 Wood street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large furnished Room, suitable for two gentlemen. For particulars address N., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story House, No. 17 Ross street, fitted with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., Second and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—One of the Cottages near the Fair Grounds, in Pitt township. Possession given immediately. Also, Store on the corner of Market and Second street. For terms, apply at office of Mrs. E. F. DENNY, No. 66 Third street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second sts., from first of April. Inquire on the premises of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO.

FOR RENT—ROOM WITH POWER—From April next. Inquire at HEATH'S Planing Mill, corner of Marbury street and Duquesne Way. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A large Dwelling House, with modern improvements, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Chestnut street. Inquire of CHRS. MAGEE, Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street, second story.

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS—In the new building erected by the Keystone Savings Bank, 293 Liberty street, corner of Garrison alley. Immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank.

FOR RENT—STORE—With Basement and Upper Floors, 164 Wood street, near Sixth. Inquire at 166 Wood street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE AND UPPER FLOORS—On Liberty street. The Warehouse is now used as a Grain and Feed Store; Rent of same, $400. The Upper Floors will be rented at a reasonable rate. Apply at once to No. 335 Liberty street, below Wayne.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 68 Water street, running through to First street, at present occupied by Messrs. Caldwell & Bro. Possession given April 1st. Apply to JAMES DALZELL & SON, 70 Water street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 143 First street near Wood. For terms apply to JOHN MOORHEAD, No. 74 Water street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Over McCallum Bros. Carpet Store, Two Rooms, the entire size of the building, having the advantage of hatchway direct from ground floor. Fine entrance, splendid light, and central location on Fifth street, about being laid with Nicholson Pavement. Apply to H. McCALLUM, 51 Fifth street. eodtf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSES—Those two large four-storied Brick Warehouses on Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Barker's alley, Nos. 191 and 193, are now offered for rent from 1st of April next, Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron Works, Wayne street. tf

FOR RENT—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS AND OFFICES—McMASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD, Attorneys, 98 Grant st.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—Part of Warehouse No. 354 Penn street, lately occupied by W. B. Hays & Son. Apply to F. SELLERS & CO., No. 327 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The large and substantial four story Warehouse, No. 14 Market, corner First street. Inquire on the premises, of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On First street, No. 171, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Dr. M. COTE, 294 Penn street.

GRAND EXHIBITION
BY LADY SKATERS,
At the Rink,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
The Elegant Young Lady Skater,
Miss Louise Tobey,
ASSISTED BY HER SISTER,
Miss Sarah Tobey,
Will exhibit at the Rink at 3:30 THIS AFTERNOON and at 8:30 and 9:30 THIS EVENING. The Band plays all Afternoon and Evening. The Misses Tobey have been performing for two weeks in St. Louis, where the Rink was crowded every day, and before leaving, Miss Tobey was presented with a Gold Medal costing One Hundred Dollars.
Prepare for the MASQUERADE at the Rink, THURSDAY EVENING. The Ice is in splendid condition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, JANUARY 28, '68,
The Maratzek Italian Opera Company,
The Grover German Opera Company.
Only Appearance of
MADAME MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Marchioness di Malaspina.
IL TROVATORE.
Gazzaniga....................................as Leonora.
Signora Testa................................as Azucena.
Her most famous impersonation.
Signor Baragli............................as Il Trovatore.
Signor Bellini...........................as Count de Luna.
The remainder of the Cast by the Company, The Grand Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
This is the Opera with which Madame GAZZANIGA inaugurated the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and which obtained for her a celebrity coexistant with the history of Music in America.

RICH AND HEAVY
GROS GRAINED SILKS,
In Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Mode, Drab, Fawn, Lavender and Garnet.
Pim's Irish Poplins,
French Poplins and
French Merinos,
In all the popular shades.
Black and Colored Alpacas;
Black and Colored French Merinos;
New Styles in French Calintzes and Prints;
Damask, Table Linens, Towelings and Crash;
Utica Sheetings, all widths;
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Tuscarora and Lonsdale Shirting Muslins;
Alexandre Kid Gloves;
Fine Cashmere and Broche Shawls;
Blankets, Flannels and Cassimeres.
A full assortment at Lowest Market Price.
JAMES CALDWELL.
120 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
eodlp

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.
Just received a large consignment of SKATES with orders to close them out regardless of cost, at the
MASONIC HALL AUCTION ROOMS,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE Central GRANT Club, of St. Louis, have published a strong address to the Republicans of Missouri, setting forth the reasons why General GRANT should be the Republican nominee for President. Thus far no division of sentiment has been developed, and it is safe to predict that General GRANT will be nominated by acclamation at Chicago.

THE New York *Herald* prints a New Orleans dispatch which says "the rebels and conservatives have combined under the name of Democracy and are determined in their opposition to the radicals." This, we believe, is the first formal throwing off of the mask. The sympathy existing between "rebels and conservatives" has never been doubted, but the nuptials have not before been published. Having coalesced during the war to destroy the Government, why should not "the rebels and conservatives" come together on questions growing out of the rebellion, "under the name of Democracy?"

THE very able speech of Senator MORTON, printed in this issue, should be read by every one who has any desire to know the truth. As a vindication of the policy of Congress and the position of the Republican party, it is unanswerable. Nothing was ever more triumphant, and it stamps its distinguished author as one of the foremost statesmen of the country. The tone of the speech is admirable, its argumentation perfect. It takes the reader up and carries him along, convincing the judgment, and satisfying the most ardent desire to know the true line of authority and reason.

BY THE foreign mails we learn that the dissatisfaction felt with the late measures of the government has found expression in the elections held at Tours and Peronne. At Tours M. GOUIN was the official, or government candidate, and his competitor was M. HOUSSARD, who was avowedly hostile to recent acts of the present ruling power in France, and particularly to the new army bill. In the election the latter received a clear majority of 7,627 over his opponent. In Peronne, the result, though not so striking, was still decisive enough to show the change which has taken place in the popular sentiment within a short time. M. ESTOURMEL, the opposition or independent candidate, was elected by a majority of 302 over the nominee of the Prefect.

These facts will be interesting to all who watch the course of events in France.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, having been styled by the Albany *Journal* an "independent but not Republican paper," makes the following rejoinder:

> We care very little about names, provided we get at the truth and substance of things, but our decided opinion is, not only that independence is consistent with Republicanism, but that the Republicanism that lacks this quality is of very little value, in an individual or a newspaper. The *Journal* used to maintain a character for independent criticism of its own party; we regret to see that it has adopted the false and stupid notion that independence is inconsistent with fidelity to party. There can be no fidelity to party without it.

Some people seem to think that a paper should be a machine to be worked fast and slow, or not at all, according to the will or necessities of party leaders,—and it is unfortunately true that there are papers published on this principle. Generally the editor of such a thing glories in styling it an "organ;" and generally, too, where you find such a thing as an "organ," it is the machine we have spoken of. The *Republican* has enunciated the only correct principle of journalism—one, we are happy to say, that is growing in favor in this country.

THE President promises to remove Commissioner ROLLINS this week. He made the same promise last week, and will probably keep it the next. We are assured that the removal, whatever the reasons are given to the public, will, in reality, be because Mr. ROLLINS insists too strongly on having honest men in the revenue service. It will be recollected that he testified before the Impeachment Committee that the President had caused good men to be removed and bad ones appointed in their places, whereby the country had lost millions of dollars. Just here is the quarrel between the President and the Commissioner, which is to end in the removal of the latter officer. It does not require the greatest sagacity to foresee what kind of a man, in all probability, will succeed Mr. ROLLINS. The whisky ring are bound to have their favorite, and it is the whisky ring who clamor for the Commissioner's removal. The object is obvious, and one of the reasons, and probably the principal one, why the whisky revenue is twenty instead of one hundred millions, is quite apparent.

Between Commissioner ROLLINS and Secretary MCCULLOCH there is the best of feeling. They act in accord, and strive to save that branch of the service from the demoralization into which it has fallen as the necessary consequence of *Johnsonism*. But the threat to remove the former—a threat which will be executed speedily—shows how successful they have been and what hope there is of better things in that quarter.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

We have more than once ventured to caution the friends of the Free Railroad Law in the Legislature, against the designs of its opponents to render it practically inoperative, by inserting fatal provisions under the cloak of friendship. If we are correctly informed, an attempt will be made to insert a provision requiring ten thousand dollars—or some similar sum—per mile to be subscribed and paid before a company can commence operations, and another equally fatal relating to the issuing of bonds. It matters little in what shape it makes its appearance, so long—more or less under the guise of the cessation of hostilities and acquiescence in the clearly expressed will of the people—the design is harbored of defeating the objects of the friends of the Law. A perfect law is, perhaps, not to be expected, but one wherein lurks not a fatal defect, placed there by its enemies, certainly is. If we cannot have such a law, better have none at all.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania stands solemnly committed to a genuine Free Railroad Law: it stands solemnly pledged not to give the people a bogus law—or a law that will compromise away the interests of the public, in order to secure the acquiescence of the Monopoly. The friends of the Free Law can better afford to be beaten outright than do their work so badly as to stand accused before the people. If there lurks anywhere the idea of yielding even the shadow of a vital principle in order to make things go easy, let it be given up. There is no necessity either for such a compromise or defeat outright. The Republicans are in the majority—they are solemnly pledged to the measure—they have the power to redeem the pledge, and not only the Republican party but the whole people of the State expect that they will redeem it in the spirit and form in which it was made—as a party measure. If the Democrats feel disposed to assist, all the better.

We are constrained to say this, not because we at all distrust either the fidelity or ability of the Republicans in the Legislature, but because we are persuaded what the tactics of the opponents of the Free Law—in other words the Monopoly—will be. We repeat, better be beaten in a stand-up fight than seduced into a fatal compromise.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Weed.

Mr. Weed occasionally gives a chapter of political and personal reminiscence. From the latest we quote the following: "In December, 1860, President Lincoln invited us to Springfield, where we passed two days in free, frank, confidential conversation upon public affairs. The relations established between us, then and there, continued through his life, occasionally embarrassed for the first two years by the efforts of our radical enemies to disturb them, but fully re-established in 1864. From the day of his re-election till that of his lamented death nothing could be more complete or gratifying than our share in Mr. Lincoln's confidence and regard. He called us by telegram frequently to Washington. Indeed, when the fact is known to so many, there is no impropriety, to repel a slander, in saying, that when Mr. Fessenden was about to resign the Treasury Port Folio, Mr. Lincoln sent for, invited, and accepted our suggestion of a successor, and when the gentleman thus indicated declined, we were again summoned to Washington for consultation, which resulted in the appointment of the distinguished Financier who is now discharging the duties of Secretary of the Treasury with an industry, ability, and integrity alike useful to the country and creditable to himself."

Hard Times in France.

A Paris letter, by the latest steamer, says: As an evidence of the "hard times" now reigning may be mentioned the fact that this, which ought to be something like the height of the season, is the contrary. The "world," both in the Faubourg St. Germain and in the quarter of the Champs Elysees, have not yet opened their hospitable mansions to receive. Many will not do so at all. There can be no doubt that several of the highest families have seriously suffered from the late financial failures in this city, and others continue in a "weak condition," from the stagnation of business in the principal centers of French industry, notably Lyons, Rouen and Lille. Never had charity a greater demand on pursestrings. There is a famine in Algeria and colossal poverty here that will require a cool head and a steady hand to alleviate. There will be only three balls at the Tuileries this season; the first will come off on to-morrow.

THE Chicago *Advance*, speaking of a chess-room which is about to be started in that city, under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association, says: "We favor such a movement, and believe that an amusement room of some kind should be added to the arrangements of the Young Men's Christian Association. To reach those under temptation and save them, we must use varied means—bread for the hungry, clothes for the naked, and a place of innocent recreation for those who live in boarding-houses and have no place in which to pass a pleasant evening." The *Methodist Recorder* comments thus: "We are sorry to see *The Advance*, which was so recently started as a religious paper, in opposition to *The Independent*, which it does not regard as possessing that character, taking the position it does."

QUEEN VICTORIA gives John Brown a first rate notice in her last book which describes the life of herself and her husband in the Highlands. She says: "He has since, most deservedly, been promoted to be an upper servant and my permanent personal attendant (December, 1865). He has all the independence and elevated feeling peculiar to the Highland race, and is singularly straightforward, simple-minded, kind-hearted and disinterested, always ready to oblige and of a discretion rarely to be met with. He is now in his fortieth year. His father was a small farmer who lived at the bush, on the opposite side to Balmoral." Brown is the man whose position in the Queen's household, up to a recent period, was the occasion of considerable scandal in the English press.

A VERY beautiful monument has just been placed in Woodland Cemetery, Philadelphia, to the memory of Gen. David Birney. The shaft is of Italian marble, twenty feet in height, and bears on the front of the base the name "Birney" in raised letters. The front of the die displays an American flag draping a shield and inscription, and over it the badge of the Tenth Corps. On the rear is a wreath of oak leaves, and on either side are stars and mottoes. The column bears a sword, sash and belt, excellently carved, and is surmounted by a vase of flowers. The finale represents a rising star. The monument was erected by the friends of the deceased General and members of his former corps.

THE world is decidedly getting crazy on the subject of engineering feats. Most wonderful things have already been done in the way of bridges and tunnels, and it was thought that the proposition to tunnel under the British channel was the *ne plus ultra* of extravagance. But a French engineer has beaten that. He publishes a plan, which is well commended by the French press, of connecting England and France by a bridge, bearing a double line of railway, a carriage and a foot way, with shops and a restaurant. The bridge would rest on thirty-two iron piles, would be 335 feet broad and 670 feet high—535 above the level of the sea. All this for the moderate sum of $80,000,000.

SAYS a Paris letter: Napoleon must be a happy as well as a lucky man. He has just received from the Pope a velvet hat and sword, charged with the benediction of his Holiness as being the foremost prince among the Church's defenders. His earlier conduct is, of course, forgotten; he was then warm and young, and in a state of invincible ignorance. Should the hat turn out to be a Fortunatus's wishing cap, and the sword a Prospero's wand, and if the Shah of Persia would only send over a pair of seven league boots the Emperor would be irresistible. He would soon find out a way of bringing the Romans and Italians to a sense of their situation, and pay a Paul Pry visit to Herr Bismarck by way of a diversion.

THE Southern mail service is very expensive to the nation at large. Before the war there was every year a deficiency in the Postoffice Department, but after the rebellion commenced and Southern offices were closed the service became self-supporting, and even paid some revenue to the Government. During the last fiscal year, however, it again ran about $4,000,000 behind. Massachusetts earned $587,292 over and above all expenses, of which $420,678 comes from Boston.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are about to establish at Cumberland, Maryland, a rolling mill and other works of considerable importance. It is given out that the mill which is to be built will be one of the largest in this country, and adapted to turn out the most approved style of railroad bar iron, and other articles required in keeping this great line of railway communication in repair.

THE press and types taken to Jacksonville, (Ala.,) a short time since, to establish a Republican paper there, was completely destroyed. Thus is exhibited the fact that the rebels of Calhoun, at least, are determined to suppress free speech and free press, and continue anarchy and disorder in this State, and nothing short of the most severe punishment will put an end to such foul work.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Frederick Basaga, Catholic Bishop of Marquette and Saute St Marie, Upper Michigan, died at Marquette on Monday. The deceased prelate was born at Dobernick, Austria, in 1797, and has spent many years among the Indians, half-breeds and others of the frontier people on Lake Superior. He suffered a very severe attack of palsy while in attendance on the General Council in Baltimore in 1866, and has been almost continually confined to his room since that time.

—Francis Skiddey, a wealthy grain merchant of New York city, has sent Gen. Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati, a check for $1,000 as a donation, for the monument to General McPherson, expressing in the accompanying letter his preference for West Point as the place in which to erect the monument.

—"Warrington," of the Springfield *Republican*, says that the "V" in Nasby's name stands for Vesuvius, and adds this extract from a recent private letter by Mr. Locke concerning his new lecture: "There is a good deal of oratory in me, but I don't do as well as I can in any one place, out of respect to the memory of Patrick Henry."

—Death has been busy within ten years past among the more renowned painters of France. Within that time eleven have gone their ways, namely: Ary Scheffer, Delaroche, Delacroix, Decamps, Benouville, Cogniet, Flandrin, Jardin, Troyen, Horace Vernet and Ingres. To this list we have now to add a twelfth name—that of Rousseau, a painter who found his inspirations in the forest of Fontainebleau, and whose funeral has lately taken place amid the scenery he loved so well.

—General McClellan's delay in returning home from Europe is said to be due to his inability (as yet) to decide by which of the competing steamship lines he shall return.

—The number of decayed ex-members of Congress who are now acting as claim agents in Washington is fourteen, and they are the parties, it is said, who are trying to push through a bill to prevent ex-office holders in the departments from acting as attorneys or agents before said departments. These men, who have been found wanting by their constituents, want the lobbying business all to themselves.

—A very wealthy gentleman in New York, who recently had a daughter married, has purchased, as a wedding present for her, an elegant brown stone front house, four stories high, and built with all the modern improvements. The house is intended as a surprise to the young bride, who is now in Baltimore on her wedding tour, and has been entirely furnished and "fitted up" by this remarkably kind father, who is looking forward to his daughter's return in a few days, which will be celebrated by a large party at the new residence. The house is most beautifully frescoed throughout, and all the wood work in it is of solid black walnut.

—John Tobin, of New York, who, through Commodore Vanderbilt, has amassed a million and a half of money, and is one of the king stock operators, was, just before the war, a gate-keeper at one of the ferries.

—The Diocesan Convention to elect a successor to Bishop Hopkins, meets at St. Paul's Church, in Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday, the 11th of March.

—Bonner applied to Gen. Grant for "something for the *Ledger*." The General replied, "You may print my speeches."

THE ISSUE.

SHALL THE LOYAL PEOPLE RULE?

Great Speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana.

In the U. S. Senate, January 24, 1868.

Mr. President, if I had not been referred to by my honorable friend from Wisconsin [Mr. Doolittle] in the debate yesterday, I should not desire to speak on this question, especially at this time. I fear that I shall not have the strength to say what I wish to.

The issue here to-day is the same which prevails throughout the country, which will be the issue of this canvass, and perhaps for years to come. To repeat what I have had occasion to say elsewhere, it is between two paramount ideas, each struggling for the supremacy. One is, that the war to suppress the rebellion was right and just on our part; that the rebels forfeited their civil and political rights, and can only be restored to them upon such conditions as the nation may prescribe for its future safety and prosperity. The other idea is, that the rebellion was not sinful, but was right; that those engaged in it forfeited no rights, civil or political, and have a right to take charge of their State governments and be restored to their representation in Congress just as if there had bee no rebellion and nothing had occurred. The immediate issue before the Senate now is between the existing State governments established under the policy of the President of the United States in the rebel States and the plan of reconstruction presented by Congress.

When a surveyor first enters a new territory he endeavors to ascertain the exact latitude and longitude of a given spot, and from that can safely begin his survey: and so I will endeavor to ascertain a proposition in this debate upon which parties are agreed, and start from that proposition. That proposition is, that at the end of the war, in the spring of 1865, the rebel States were without State governments of any kind. The loyal State governments existing at the beginning of the war had been overturned by the rebels; the rebel State governments erected during the war had been overturned by our armies, and at the end of the war there were no governments of any kind existing in those States. This fact was recognized distinctly by the President of the United States in his proclamation under which the work of reconstruction was commenced in North Carolina in 1865, to which I beg leave to refer. The others were mere copies of this proclamation. In that proclamation he says:

> "And whereas the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government."

Here the President must be allowed to speak for his party, and I shall accept this as a proposition agreed upon on both sides: that at the end of the war there were no governments of any kind existing in those States.

The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." This provision contains a vast, undefined power that has never yet been ascertained—a great supervisory power given to the United States in their orbits, to preserve them from anarchy, revolution, and rebellion. The measure of power thus conferred upon the Government of the United States can only be determined by that which is requisite to guaranty or maintain in each State a legal and republican form of government. Whatever power, therefore, may be necessary to enable the Government of the United States thus to maintain in each State a republican form of government is conveyed by this provision.

Now, Mr. President, when the war ended and these States were found without Governments of any kind, the jurisdiction of the United States, under this provision of the Constitution at once attached; the power to reorganize State Governments, to use the common word, to reconstruct, to maintain and guaranty republican State Governments in those States, at once attached under this provision. Upon this proposition there is also a concurrence of the two parties. The President has distinctly recognized the fact that its jurisdiction attached when those States were found without republican State Governments, and he himself claimed to act under this clause of the Constitution. I will read the preamble of the President's proclamation:

> "Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government."

I read this, Mr. President, for the purpose of showing that the President of the United States, in his policy of reconstruction, started out with a distinct recognition of the applicability of this clause of the Constitution, and that he based his system of reconstruction upon it. It is true he recites in this proclamation that he is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States; but at the same time he puts his plan of reconstruction, not upon the exercise of the military power which is called to its aid, but on the execution of the guarantee provided by the clause of the Constitution to which I have referred. He appoints a Governor for North Carolina and for these other States, the office being civil in its character, but military in its effects. This Governor has all the power of one of the district commanders, and, in fact, far greater power than was conferred upon General Pope or General Sheridan or any general in command of a district; for it is further provided:

> "That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation."

We are then agreed upon the second proposition, that the power of the United States to reconstruct and guaranty republican forms of government at once applied when these States were found in the condition in which they were at the end of the war. Then, sir, being agreed upon these two propositions, we are brought to the question as to the proper form of exercising this power and by whom it shall be exercised. The Constitution says that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." By the phrase "United States" here is meant the Government of the United States. The United States can only act through the Government, and the clause would mean precisely the same thing if it read "the Government of the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

Then, as the Government of the United States is to execute this guarantee, the question arises, what constitutes the Government of the United States? The President does not constitute the Government; the Congress does not constitute the Government; the judiciary does not constitute the Government; but all three together constitute the Government; and as this guarantee is to be executed by the Government of the United States, it follows necessarily that it must be a legislative act. The President could not assume to execute the guarantee without assuming that he was the United States within the meaning of that provision, without assuming that he was the Government of the United States. Congress could not of itself assume to execute the guarantee without assuming that it was the Government of the United States; nor could the judiciary without a like assumption. The act must be the act of the Government, and therefore it must be a legislative act, a law passed by Congress, submitted to the President for his approval, and perhaps, in a proper case, subject to be reviewed by the judiciary.

Mr. President, that this is necessarily the case from the simple reading of the Constitution seems to me cannot be for a moment denied. The President, in assuming to execute this guarantee himself, is assuming to be the Government of the United States, which he clearly is not, but only one of its co-ordinate branches; and, therefore, as this guarantee must be a legislative act, it follows that the attempt on the part of the President to exeute the guarantee was without authority, and that the guarantee can only be executed in the form of a law, first to be passed by Congress and then to be submitted the President for his approval, and if he does not approve it then to be passed over his head by a majority of two thirds in each House. That law, then, becomes the execution of the guarantee and is the act of the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, this is not an open question. I send to the Secretary and ask him to read a part of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Luther vs. Borden, as reported in 7 Howard.

The Secretary read as follows:

> "Moreover, the Constitution of the United States as far as it has provided for an emergency of this kind, and authorized the General Government to interfere in the domestic concerns of a State, has treated the subject as political in its nature and placed the power in the hands of that department.
>
> "The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasions; and upon the application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.
>
> "Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For, as the United States guarantees to each State a Republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding upon every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the Government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there, and not in the courts."

Mr. MORTON. In this opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered many years ago, the right to execute the guarantee provided for in this clause of the Constitution is placed in Congress and nowhere else, and therefore the necessary reading of the Constitution is confirmed by the highest judicial authority which we have.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you read from the opinion delivered by the Chief Justice?

Mr. MORTON—Yes, sir; the opinion of Chief Justice Taney. He decides that this power is not judicial; that it is one of the high powers conferred upon Congress; that it is not subject to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, because it is political in its nature. It is a distinct enunciation of the fact that this guarantee is not to be executed by the President, or by the Supreme Court, but by the Congress of the United States, in the form of a law to be passed by that body and to be submitted to the President for his approval; and should he disapprove it, it may become a law by being passed by a two-thirds majority over his head.

Now, I will call the attention of my friend from Wisconsin to some other authority. As he has been pleased to refer to a former speech of mine to show that I am not quite consistent, I will refer to a vote given by him in 1864 on a very important provision. On the 1st of July, 1864, the Senate having under consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, "a bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government," Mr. Brown, of Missouri, offered an amendment to strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause and to insert a substitute, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

The Secretary read as follows:

> "That when the inhabitants of any State have been declared in a state of insurrection against the United States by proclamation of the President, by force and virtue of the act entitled 'an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved July 13, 1861, they shall be and are hereby declared to be incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States and until such return to obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same."

Mr. MORTON. The honorable Senator from Wisconsin voted for that in Committee of the Whole and on its final passage. I call attention to the amendment, which declares that they shall be—

> "Incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President of the United States or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States, and until such return and obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same."

Recognizing that a state of war shall be regarded as continuing until it shall be declared no longer to exist by the President, in virtue of an act of Congress to be hereafter passed. I am glad to find by looking at the vote that the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. Johnson] voted for this proposition, and thus recognized the doctrine for which I am now contending; that the power to execute the guarantee is vested in Congress alone, and that it is for Congress alone to determine the status and condition of those States, and that the President has no power to proclaim peace or to declare the political condition of those States until he shall first have been thereunto authorized by an act of Congress.

I therefore, Mr. President, take the proposition as conclusively established, both by reason and authority, that this clause of the Constitution can be executed only by Congress; and taking that as established, I now proceed to consider what are the powers of Congress in the execution of the guarantee, how it shall be executed, and what means may be employed for that purpose. The Constitution does not define the means. It does not say how the guarantee shall be executed. All that is left to the determination of Congress. As to the particular character of the means that must be employed, that, I take it, will depend upon the peculiar circumstances of each case; and the extent of the power will depend upon the other question as to what may be required for the purpose of maintaining or guarantying a loyal republican form of government in each State. I use the word "loyal," although it is not used in the Constitution, because loyalty is an inhering qualification, not only in regard to persons who are to fill public offices, but in regard to State Governments, and we have no right to recognize a State Government that is not loyal to the Government of the United States. Now, sir, as to the use of means that are not prescribed in the Constitution, I call the attention of the Senate to the eighteenth clause of section eight of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that:

> "The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof."

Here is a declaration of what would otherwise be a general principle anyhow, that Congress shall have the power to pass all laws necessary to carry into execution all powers that are vested in the Government under the Constitution. As Congress has the power to guaranty or maintain a loyal republican government in each State, it has the right to use whatever means may be necessary for that purpose. As I before remarked, the character of the means will depend upon the character of the case. In one case it may be the use of an army; in another case perhaps it may be simply presenting a question to the courts, and having it tested in that way; in another case it may go to the very foundation of the Government itself. And I now propound this proposition: *that if Congress, after deliberation, after long and bloody experience, shall come to the conclusion that loyal republican State governments cannot be erected and maintained in the rebel States upon the basis of the white population, it has a right to raise up and make voters of a class of men who had no right to vote under the State laws.* This is simply the use of necessary means in the execution of the guarantee. If we have found after repeated trials that loyal republican State governments, governments that shall answer the purpose that such governments are intended to answer, cannot be successfully founded upon the basis of the white population, because the great majority of that population are disloyal, then Congress has a right to raise up a new loyal voting population for the purpose of establishing these governments in the execution of the guarantee. I think, sir, this proposition is so clear that it is not necessary to elaborate it. We are not required to find in the Constitution a particular grant of power for this purpose; but we find a general grant of power, and we find also another grant of power authorizing us to use whatever means may be necessary to execute the first; and we find that the Supreme Court of the United States has said that the judgment of Congress upon this question shall be conclusive, that it cannot be reviewed by the courts, that it is a purely political matter; *and therefore the determination of Congress, that raising up colored men to the right of suffrage is a means necessary to the execution of that power, is a determination which cannot be reviewed by the courts, and is conclusive upon the people of this country.*

The President of the United States assuming that he had the power to execute this guaranty, and basing his proclamation upon it, went forward in the work of reconstruction. It was so announced, if not by himself, at least formally by the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward—that the governments which he would erect during the vacation of Congress were to be erected as provisional only, that his plan of reconstruction and the work that was to be done under it would be submitted to Congress for its approval or disapproval at the next session. If the President had adhered to that determination I believe that all would have been well, and that the present state of things would not exist. But, sir, the Executive undertook finally to execute the guarantee himself without the co-operation of Congress. He appointed Provisional Governors, giving to them unlimited power until such time as the new State governments should be elected. He prescribed in his proclamation who should exercise the right of suffrage in the election of delegates. And allow me for one moment to refer to that. He says in his proclamation:

> "No person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865"—

which was issued on the same day and was a part of the same transaction—

> "and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861."

The persons having the right to vote must have the right to vote by the laws of the State, and must, in addition to that, have taken the oath of amnesty. The President disfranchised in voting for delegates to the conventions from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand men. His disfranchisement was far greater than that which has been done by Congress. In the proclamation of amnesty he says:

> "The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation"—

He then announced fourteen classes of persons—

> "1. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents, of the pretended Confederate Government.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "13. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars."

And twelve other classes, estimated to number at least two hundred and fifty thousand or three hundred thousand men, while the disfranchisement that has been created by Congress does not extend perhaps to more than forty-five or fifty thousand persons at the furthest. These provisional governors, under authority of the President, were to call conventions; they were to hold the elections, and they were to count the votes; they were to exercise all the powers that are being exercised by the military commanders under the reconstruction acts of Congress. After these constitutions were formed the President went forward and accepted them as being loyal and republican in their character. He authorized the voters under them to proceed to elect Legislatures, members of Congress, and Legislatures to elect Senators to take their seats in this body. In other words, the President launched those State governments into full life and activity without consultation with or co-operation on the part of Congress.

Now, sir, when it is claimed that these governments are legal, let it be remembered that they took their origin under a proceeding instituted by the President of the United States in the execution of this guarantee, when it now stands confessed that he could not execute the guarantee. But even if he had the power, let it be further borne in mind that those constitutions were formed by conventions that were elected by less than one-third of the white voters in the States at that time: that the conventions were elected by a small minority even of the white voters; and that those conventions thus formed by a very small minority have never been submitted to the people of those States for ratification. They are no more the constitutions of those States to-day than the Constitutions formed by the conventions now in session would be if we were to proclaim them to be the Constitutions of those States without having first submitted them to the people for ratification. How can it be pretended for a moment, even admitting that the President had the power to start forward in the work of reconstruction, that those State Governments are legal formed by a small minority, never ratified by the people, the people never having had a chance to vote for them. They stand as mere arbitrary constitutions, established not by the people of the several States, but simply by force of executive power.

And, sir, if we shall admit those States to representation on this floor and in the other House under those constitutions, when the thing shall have got beyond our keeping and they are fully restored to their political rights, they will then rise up and declare that those constitutions are not binding upon them, that they never made them; and they will throw them off, and with them will go those provisions which were incorporated therein, declaring that slavery should never be restored and that their war debt was repudiated. Those provisions were put into those constitutions, but they have never been sanctioned by the people of those States, and they will cast them out as not being their act and deed, as soon as they shall have been restored to political power in this Government. Therefore, I say that even if he concedes that the President had the power, which he has not, to start forward in the execution of this guarantee, there can still be no pretense that those governments are legal and authorized and that we are bound to recognize them.

The President of the United States, in his proclamation, declared that those governments were to be formed only by the loyal people of those States; and I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate to that clause in his proclamation of reconstruction. He says:

> "And with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations with the Federal Government."

Again, speaking of the army:

> "And they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized."

Now, sir, so far from those State governments having been organized by the loyal people, they were organized by the disloyal; every office passed into the hands of a rebel; the Union men had no part or lot in those governments; and so far from answering the purpose for which governments are intended, they failed to extend protection to the loyal men, either white or black. The loyal men were murdered with impunity; and I will thank any Senator upon this floor to point to a single case in any of the rebel States where a rebel has been tried and brought to punishment by the civil authority for the murder of a Union man. Not one case I am told can be found. Those governments utterly failed in answering the purpose of civil governments; and not only that, but they returned the colored people to a condition of *quasi* slavery; they made them the slaves of society instead of being, as they were before, the slaves of individuals. Under various forms of vagrant laws, they deprived them of the rights of freemen, and placed them under the power and control of their rebel masters, who were filled with hatred and revenge.

But, Mr. President, time passed on. Congress assembled in December, 1865. For a time it paused. It did not at once annul those governments. It hesitated. At last, in 1866, the constitutional amendment, the fourteenth article, was brought forward as a basis of settlement and reconstruction; and there was a tacit understanding, though it was not embraced in any law or resolution, that if the Southern people should ratify and agree to that amendment, then their State governments would be accepted. But that amendmnet was rejected, contemptuously rejected. The Southern people, counseled and inspired by the Democracy of the North, rejected that amendment. They were told that they were not bound to submit to any conditions whatever; that they had forfeited no rights by rebellion. Why, sir, what did we propose by this amendment? By the first section we declared that all men born upon our soil are citizens of the United States—a thing that had long been recognized by every department of the Government until the Dred Scott decision was made in 1857. The second section provided that where a class or race of men were excluded from the right of suffrage they should not be counted in the basis of representation—an obvious justice that no reasonable man for a moment could deny; that if four million people down South were to have no suffrage, the men living in their midst and surrounding them, and depriving them of all political rights, should not have members of Congress on their account. I say the justice of the second clause has never been successfully impugned by any argument, I care not how ingenious it may be. What was the third clause? It was that the leaders of the South, those men who had once taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and had afterward committed perjury by going into the rebellion, should be made ineligible to any office under the Government of the United States or of a State. It was a very small disfranchisement. It was intended to withhold power from those leaders by whose instrumentality we had lost nearly half a million lives and untold treasure. The justice of that disfranchisement could not be disproved. And what was the fourth clause of the amendment? That this government should never assume nor pay any part of the rebel debt, that it should never pay the rebels for their slaves. This was bitterly opposed in the North as well as in the South. How could any man oppose that amendment unless he was in favor of this Government assuming a portion or all of the rebel debt and in favor of paying the rebels for their slaves? When the Democratic party North and South opposed that most important and perhaps hereafter to be regarded as vital amendment they were committing themselves in principle, as they had been before by declaration, to the doctrine that this Government was bound to pay for the slaves, and that it was just and right that we should assume and pay the rebel debt.

This amendment, as I have before said, was rejected, and when Congress assembled in December, 1866, they were confronted by the fact that every proposition of compromise had been rejected; every half-way measure had been spurned by the rebels themselves, and they had nothing left to do but to begin the work of reconstruction themselves; and in February, 1867, Congress for the first time entered upon the execution of the guarantee provided for in the Constitution by the passage of the first reconstruction law. A supplementary bill was found necessary in March, another one in July, and I believe another is found necessary at this time; but the power is with Congress. Whatever it shall deem necessary, whether it be in the way of colored suffrage, whether it be in the way of military power—whatever Congress shall deem necessary in the execution of this guarantee is conclusive upon the courts, upon every State, and upon the people of this nation.

Sir, when Congress entered upon this work it had become apparent to all men that loyal republican State governments could not be erected and maintained upon the basis of the white population. We had tried them. Congress had attempted the work of reconstruction through the constitutional amendment by leaving the suffrage with the white men, and by leaving with the white people of the South the question as to when the colored people should exercise the right of suffrage, if ever, but when it was found that those white men were as rebellious as ever, that they hated this Government more bitterly than ever; when it was found that they persecuted the loyal men, both white and black, in their midst; when it was found that Northern men who had gone down there were driven out by social tyranny, by a thousand annoyances, by the insecurity of life and property, then it became apparent to all men of intelligence that reconstruction could not take place upon the basis of the white population, and something else must be done.

Now, sir, what was there left to do? Either we must hold these people continually by military power, or we must use such machinery upon such a new basis as would enable loyal republican State governments to be raised up; and in the last resort—and I will say Congress waited long, the nation waited long, experience had to come to the rescue of reason before the thing was done—in the last resort, and as the last thing to be done, Congress determined to dig through all the rubbish, dig through the soil and the shifting sands, and go down to the eternal rock, and there, upon the basis of the everlasting principle of equal and exact justice to all men, we have planted the column of reconstruction; and, sir, it will arise slowly but surely, and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Whatever dangers we apprehend from the introduction of the right of suffrage of seven hundred thousand men, just emerged from slavery, were put aside in the presence of a greater danger. Why, sir, let me say frankly to my friend from Wisconsin that I approached universal colored suffrage in the South reluctantly. Not because I adhered to the miserable dogma that this was the white man's Government, but because I entertained fears about at once entrusting a large body of men just from slavery, to whom education had been denied by law, to whom the marriage relation had been denied, who had been made the basest and most abject slaves, with political power. And as the Senator has referred to a speech which I made in Indiana in 1865, allow me to show the principle that actuated me, for in that speech I said:

> "In regard to the question of admitting the freedmen of the Southern States to vote, while I admit the equal rights of all men, and that in time all men will have the right to vote without distinction of color or race, I yet believe that in the case of four million of slaves just freed from bondage there should be a period of probation and preparation before they are brought to the exercise of political power."

Such was my feeling at that time, for it had not then been determined by the bloody experience of the last two years that we could not reconstruct upon the basis of the white population, and such was the opinion of a great majority of the people of the North; and it was not until a year and a half after that time that Congress came to the conclusion that there was no way left but to resort to colored suffrage and suffrage to all men except those who were disqualified by the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. President, we hear much said in the course of this debate and through the press about the violation of the Constitution. It is said that in the reconstruction measures of Congress we have gone outside of the Constitution, and the remark of some distinguished statesman of the Republican party is quoted to that effect. Sir, if any leading Republican has ever said so he spoke only for himself, not for another. I deny the statement *in toto*. I insist that these reconstruction measures are as fully within the powers of the Constitution as any legislation that can be had not only by reason but by authority. And who are the men that are talking so much about the violation of the Constitution and who pretend to be the especial friends of that instrument? The great mass of them only three years ago were in arms to overturn the Constitution and establish that of Montgomery in its place, or were their northern friends, who were aiding and sympathizing in that undertaking.

I had occasion the other day to speak of what was described as a constitutional Union man—a man living inside of the Federal lines during the war, sympathizing with the rebellion, and who endeavored to aid the rebellion by insisting that every war measure for the purpose of suppressing it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States. Now, these men who claim to be the especial friends the Constitution are the men who have sought to destroy it by force of arms, and those throughout the country who have given them aid and comfort. Sir, you will remember that once a celebrated Frenchwoman was being dragged to the scaffold, and as she passed the statue of liberty she exclaimed: "How many crimes have been committed in thy name;" and I can say to the Constitution, how many crimes against liberty, humanity and progress are being committed in thy name by these men who, while they loved not the Constitution and sought its destruction, now, for party purposes, claim to be its especial friends.

My friend from Wisconsin yesterday compared what he called the Radical party of the North to the radicals of the South, and when he was asked the question by some Senator, "who are the radicals of the South," he said "they are the secessionists." Sir, the secessionists of the South are Democrats to-day, acting in harmony and concert with the Democratic party. They were Democrats during the war who prayed for the success of McClellan and Pendleton, and who would have been glad to vote for them. They were Democrats during the war, men who sympathized with the rebellion, who aided in bringing it on. These are the radicals of the South, and my friend from Wisconsin, after all, is acting with that radical party.

The burden of his speech yesterday was that the reconstruction measures of Congress are intended to establish negro supremacy. Sir, this proposition is without any foundation whatever. I believe it was stated yesterday by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Trumbull] that in every State but two the white voters registered out-numbered the colored voters; and the fact that in two States the colored voters outnumber the white voters is owing to the simple accident that there are more colored men in those States than there are white men. Congress has not sought to establish negro supremacy, nor has it sought to establish the supremacy of any class or party of men. If it had sought to establish negro supremacy it would have been an easy matter by excluding from the right of suffrage all men who had been concerned in the rebellion, in accordance with the proposition of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner,] in his speech at Worcester in 1865. He proposed to exclude all men who had been concerned in the rebellion and confer suffrage only on those who were left. That would have established negro supremacy by giving the negro an overwhelming majority in every State, and if that had been the object of Congress it could have been readily done. But, sir, Congress has only sought to divide the political power between the loyal and the disloyal. It has disfranchised some fifty thousand disloyal leaders, leaving all the rest of the people to vote. They have been enfranchised on both sides, that neither should be placed in the power of the other. The rebels have the right to vote so that they shall not be under the control and power of the Union men only, and the Union men have been allowed to vote so that they shall not be under the control and power of the rebels. This is the policy, to divide the political power among those men for the protection of each. Sir, the charge that we intend to create a negro supremacy or colored State governments is without the slightest foundation, for it would have been in the power of Congress to have easily conferred such supremacy by simply excluding the disloyal from the right of suffrage—a power which it had the clear right to exercise.

Now, Mr. President, allow me to consider for a moment the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, and upon which his speech was made, and see what is its effect—I will not say its purpose, but it is inevitable effect—should it become a law. I will ask the Secretary to read the amendment which the Senator from Wisconsin has proposed to the Senate.

The Secretary read as follows:

> *Provided, nevertheless*, That upon an election for the ratification of any constitution, or of officers under the same, previous to its adoption in any State no person not having the qualifications of an elector under the constitution and laws of such State previous to the late rebellion shall be allowed to vote, unless he shall possess one of the following qualifications, namely:
>
> 1. He shall have served as a soldier in the Federal army for one year or more.
> 2. He shall have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same; or,
> 3. He shall be seized in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of a freehold of the value of $250.

Mr. MORTON. Sir, these qualifications are, by the terms of the amendment, to apply to those who were not authorized to vote by the laws of the State before the rebellion—in other words, the colored men. He proposed to allow a colored man to vote if he has been in the Federal Army one year, and he propose to allow a rebel white man to vote, although he has served in the rebel army four years! He proposes that a colored man shall not vote unless he has sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe his name to an oath to support the same, whereas he permits a rebel white man to vote who never heard of A and does not know how to make his mark even to a note given for whisky. [Laughter.]

Again, sir, he proposes that the colored man shall not vote unless he shall be possessed in his own right or in the right of his wife of a freehold of $250, a provision which, of course, would cut off nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand colored men in the South. The colored man cannot vote unless he has a freehold of $250, but the white rebel, who was never worth twenty-five cents, who never paid poll-tax in his life, never paid an honest debt, is to be allowed to vote. Sir, what would be the inevitable effect of the adoption of this amendment? To cut off such a large part of the colored vote as to leave the rebel white vote largely in the ascendency and to put these new State governments there to be formed again into the hands of the rebels. Sir, I will not spend longer time upon that.

My friend yesterday alluded to my indorsement of the President's policy in a speech in 1865. I never indorsed what is now called the President's policy. In the summer of 1865, when I saw a division coming between the President and the Republican party, and when I could not help anticipating the direful consequences that must result from it, I made a speech in which I repelled certain statements that had been made against the President, and denied the charge that by issuing his proclamation of May 29, 1865, he had thereby left the Republican party. I said that he had not left the Republican party by that act. I did show that the policy of that proclamation was even more radical than that of Mrs. Lincoln. I did show that it was more radical even than the Winter Davis bill of the summer of 1864. But, sir, it was all upon the distinct understanding that whatever the President did that his whole policy or action was to be submitted to Congress for its consideration and decision; and, as I before remarked, if that had been done all would have been well. I did not then advocate universal colored suffrage in the South, and I have before given my reasons for it, and in doing that I was acting in harmony with the great body of the Republican party of the North. It was nearly a year after that time, when Congress passed the constitutional amendment, which still left the question of suffrage with the Southern States, left it with the white people; and it was not until a year and a half after that time that Congress came to the conclusion that we would not execute the guarantee of the Constitution without raising up a new class of loyal voters.

And, sir, nobody concurred in that result more heartily than myself. I confess (and I do it without shame) that I have been educated by the great events of this war. The American people have been educated rapidly; and the man who says he has learned nothing, that he stands now where he did six years ago, is like an ancient mile-post by the side of a deserted highway. We, Mr. President, have advanced step by step. When this war began we did not contemplate the destruction of slavery. I remember when the Crittenden resolution was passed, declaring that the war was not prosecuted for conquest or to overturn the institutions of any State. I know that that was intended as an assurance that slavery should not be destroyed, and it received the vote. I believe, of every Republican member in both Houses of Congress, but in a few months after that time it was found by the events of the war that we could not preserve slavery and suppress the rebellion, and we must destroy slavery—not prosecute the war to destroy slavery—but destroy slavery to prosecute the war. Which was the better? To stand by the resolution and let the Union go, or to stand by the Union and let the resolution go? Congress could not stand by that pledge, and it was "more honored in the breach than the observance." Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation, setting free the slaves of rebels. It was dictated by the stern and bloody experience of the times. Mr. Lincoln had no choice left him. When we began this contest no one thought we would use colored soldiers in the war. The distinguished Senator sitting by me here [Mr. Cameron] when in the winter of 1861 he first brought forward the proposition, as Secretary of War, to use colored soldiers, was greatly in advance of public opinion, and was thought to be visionary, but as the war progressed it became manifest to the intelligent men that we must not only destroy slavery but we must avail ourselves of every instrumentality in our power for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, and the whole country accorded in the use of colored soldiers, and gallant and glorious service they rendered. In 1864 a proposition was brought forward in this body to amend the Constitution of the United States by abolishing slavery. We do not think that is very radical now, but it was very radical then; it was the great measure of the age, and almost of modern times, and it was finally passed; an amendment setting free every human being within the limits of the United States. But, sir, we were very far then from where we are now. All will remember the celebrated Winter Davis bill, passed in June, 1864, which took the power of reconstruction out of the hands of the President, where it did not in fact belong.

I refer to Mr. Lincoln; but if that bill had passed it would perhaps have resulted in the destruction of this Government. We can all see it now, although it was then thought to be the most radical measure of the times. What did it propose? It proposed to prescribe a plan to take effect when the war should end, by which these rebel States should be restored. I refer to that bill simply to show how we have all traveled. It required but one condition or guarantee on the part of the South, and that was that they should put in their constitutions a provision prohibiting slavery. It required no other guarantee. It required no equalization of representation; no security against rebel debts, or against payment for emancipated slaves; and it confined the right of suffrage to white men. But it was thought to be a great step in advance at the time; and so it was; but events were passing rapidly, and in 1865 the President came forward with his proposition, and I am stating what is true from an examination of the documents when I say that but for the want of power with the President, his scheme in itself considered was far more radical than that of the Winter Davis bill; but events were rapidly teaching the statesmen of the time that we could not reconstruct upon that basis.

Still, Congress was not prepared to take a forward step until the summer of 1868, in the passage of the constitutional amendment, which we now regard as a half way measure, necessary and vital as far as it went, but not going far enough. That was rejected, and we were then compelled to go further, and we have now fallen upon the plan of reconstruction which I have been considering. It has been dictated by the logic of events. It overrides all arguments, overrides all prejudices, overrides all theory, in the presence of the necessity for preserving the life of this nation; and if future events shall determine that we must go further, I for one am prepared to say that I will go as far as shall be necessary to the execution of this guarantee, the reconstruction of this Republic upon a right basis, and the successful restoration of every part of this Union.

Mr. President, the column of reconstruction, as I before remarked, has risen slowly. It has not been hewn from a single stone. It is composed of many blocks, painfully laid up and put together, and cemented by the tears and blood of the nation. Sir, we have done nothing arbitrarily. We have done nothing for punishment, ay, too little for punishment. Justice has not had her demand. Not a man has yet been executed for this great treason. The arch fiend himself is now at liberty upon bail. No man is to be punished; and now while punishment has gone by, as we all know, we are insisting only upon security for the future. We are simply asking that the evil spirits who brought this war upon us shall not again come into power during this generation, again to bring upon us rebellion and calamity. We are simply asking for those securities that we deem necessary for our peace and the peace of our posterity.

Sir, there is one great difference between this Union party and the so-called Democratic party. Our principles are those of humanity; they are those of justice; they are those of equal rights; they are principles that appeal to the hearts and the consciences of men; while on the other side we hear appeals to the prejudice of race against race. The white man is overwhelmingly in the majority in this country, and that majority is yearly increased by half a million of white men from abroad, and that majority gaining in proportion from year to year until the colored men will finally be but a handful in this country; and yet we hear the prejudices of the white race appealed to to crush this other race, and to prevent it from rising to supremacy and power. Sir, there is nothing noble, there is nothing generous, there is nothing lovely, in that policy or that appeal. How does that principle compare with ours? We are standing upon the broad platform of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We say that these rights are not given by laws—are not given by the Constitution; but they are the gift of God to every man born into the world. Oh, sir, how glorious is this great principle compared with the inhuman—I might say the heathenish—appeal to the prejudice of race against race; the endeavor further to excite the strong against the weak; the endeavor further to deprive the weak of their rights of protection against the strong.

CITY MATTERS.

Sales of Real Estate.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, January 25th, 1868:

W. M Abrams to John Steinbremer, lot on Manhattan street, Allegheny, 20 by 72 feet, with buildings	$1,500 00
Joseph Kirkpatrick to Wm. Clifford; lot on Ohio Avenue, near Chartiers street, 22 by 135 feet, with buildings	$800 00
John A. Strain to Patrick McCullough; lot on Grant street, 20 by 120 feet, with buildings	$8,000 00
Michael Reichenberger to Matthew H. Halman; lot in Bloomfield, 40 by 60 feet	$400 00
C. Hanson Love to Ellen P. Palmer; lot on Centre Avenue, Fayette township, 200 feet square	$300 00
Elizabeth F. Denny to Frederick Schlenstein; lot on Penn street, near Wilson, 20 by 130 feet	$1,050 00
Robert W. Mackey to John Thompson; lot on Forbes street, 20 by 131 feet	$850 00
Amos W. Ewing to James Atkinson; lot on Liberty street, 14 by 72 feet	$637 00
Samuel Hodgson to Robert Hodgson; lot in Chartiers township, 75 by 106 feet	$200 00
Joseph and Isabella Kirkpatrick to William M. Flanawhan; lot on Ohio avenue, near Chartiers street, Allegheny, 22 by 138 feet, with buildings	800 00
Fourth National Bank to James P. Barr; lot corner Virgin Alley and Wood street, 25 by 80 feet, with building	37,000 00
Alfred E. Riddle to Alexander Baumkan; lot on Greensburg turnpike, Lawrenceville, 20 by 100 feet, with buildings	1,500 00
George Wells, to Nancy Wilson; lot on Chatham street, Pitt township, with buildings	600 00

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

Upon the assembling of the Court yesterday morning, the jury in the case of Henry Miller and Wm. Hierholtz, indicted for committing an aggravated assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Geneva Hildebrand, returned a verdict of not guilty, but assessed defendants with the costs.

THE SHAW CASE.

Henry Miller, indicted for the larceny of a silver cup from Mrs. Mary E. Shaw, was next arraigned. The prosecutrix alleged that the defendant had abstracted the cup from her basket while she was in her husband's saloon on Fifth street. She also preferred a charge of assault and battery against the defendant. Both cases grew out of the difficulty between Mrs. Shaw and George E. Shaw, her husband, in regard to an action for divorce. The jury acquitted the defendant on both charges, and ordered each party to pay one-half the costs.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Benjamin Westby, a young lad, was tried for the larceny of an overcoat from Stephen Cavana, an Italian, who keeps a confectionary on Fifth street. The coat, which was valued at thirty dollars, was afterwards found in a pawn broker's shop, where it had been left by the defendant. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

LARCENY CASES.

Michael Scahill plead guilty to an indictment charging him with the larceny of a wheel tire from Wm. C. Hann. Sentence deferred.

Rose Cassell, indicted for the larceny of a silver watch from Jane Rodgers, was acquitted by the jury and discharged by proclamation.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Ludwig Schmidt, charged with committing an assault and battery on J. Charles Dicken, was next placed on trial. A difficulty occurred between the parties some time since, which terminated in Mr. Dicken being severely beaten. After the case had been stated, the defendant entered a plea of *nolle contendre*.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Wm. Wagner was tried on two charges of selling liquor without license, and acquitted.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The jury empannelled in the Armstrong county ejectment case, have not yet agreed upon a verdict. They retired to their room about two o'clock on Friday, and from present indications there is little probability of an agreement.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of John Young vs. the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company. This is an action to recover damages for the loss of a leg by the plaintiff, a resident of Temperanceville, while discharging his duty as a "tippleman" or platform boss on defendant's road, while he was in the employment of Robert Long, a coal merchant, using the road. The accident occurred on the 29th of May, 1866, in Temperanceville, by the platform "spreading," and, as plaintiff claims, owing to a defective or rotten tie in the platform. The car on which the plaintiff was, fell some eight or ten feet, and as described by one of the brothers, "fell over the knee of the plaintiff," causing a compound fracture of the left leg, rendering amputation necessary close up to the thigh. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

This Court was engaged yesterday in trying the case of Robert Caldwell vs. John McLaughlin and wife, being an appeal from a judgment awarded by A. S. Nicholson, Esq., Alderman of the Second Ward, in favor of the plaintiff for thirty-nine dollars. On trial.

UNITED STATES COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

The January special term of the United States District Court commenced yesterday Hon. Wilson McCandless on the bench.

The names of the Grand Jurors were called, but a quorum failed to answer, and consequently the delivery of the charge of the Court was deferred until this morning.

The case of the United States vs. W. J. Bryan, civil docket, was discontinued at the cost of the United States.

In the case of the United States vs. Samuel W. Owens, indicted for carrying on the business of Commercial Broker without license, a *nolle. pros.* was entered.

For additional Local see fourth page.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
DRUGGIST,
Corner of Smithfield and Fourth sts.
IMPORTER OF
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
SARG'S VIENNA GLYCERINE SOAP,
(Contains 30 per cent. Glycerine),
SQUIRE'S GLYCERINE SOAP,
(Contains 40 per cent. Glycerine,)
BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP,
(Used in England for over 100 years.)

GRANULAR EFFERVESCING PREPARATIONS
Granular Effervescing Bi. Carbonate Potassi,
do do Vichy Water,
do do Citrate Magnesia,
do do Seidlitz Powders,
do do Ginger Beer.

FINE PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.
Brockedon's Bi. Carb. Soda Pills,
Brown's Chlorodyne,
Brandy and Wine for Medical Use,
Colman's Double Superfine Mustard.

BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERY, &C., &C.

And many out-of-the way articles heretofore difficult to find in one assortment, all of which we receive direct from the Manufacturers, and can afford to sell at prices greatly below what might be expected for such superior goods.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets.
Agent for Squire's Soaps and Chemicals.
A Large Assortment of
DOMESTIC SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
eod AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!"
GREAT EXCITEMENT
IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE
"Queen of the Wash Tub."
The ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED. It absolutely saves Health, Labor, Money and Time, and *Improves the Fabrics*. Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. Manufactured by the
HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
100 Boxes New Messina
Oranges and Lemons.
10 Barrels Sweet
HAVANA ORANGES.
TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET.

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA.
5 GRO. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. S. BONNET.......................J. JAMIESON.
J. S. BONNET & CO.,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE, BONDS, MORTGAGES, STOCKS, &c.
Special attention paid to Renting and Collecting of Rents. Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Jones' Buildings, Room 4, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORGAN AT A BARGAIN.
A Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ,
Five Octaves, Double Reed, in perfect order; very little used. For sale at a bargain.
C. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

SECOND-HAND PIANO.
A 7 Octave Rosewood Piano,
All the modern improvements; used less than a year. Cost $550—will be sold at a sacrifice.
C. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.
Also, Three SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $65, $150 and $190.

FOR SALE.—ONE-THIRD INTEREST in the STEAM GRIST MILL in the village of Columbiana, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. W., with side track by the door for loading and unloading grain and flour. Said mill is in excellent repair; Brick mill with three run of burs. Also Frame dwelling belonging to the premises.
For terms apply to Mrs. F. N. PIERCE, Columbiana, Columbiana county, Ohio.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY A HOUSE.—Wanted to rent or buy a small House, in good repair, of 6 or 7 rooms, located in Sixth or Second ward, Allegheny, at reasonable price, by paying part cash, balance on time. New House preferred, or rent at reasonable rates. Any one having such a House or lot to rent or sell, and disposed to assist a young man who will economize to secure a home, will address BOX 1,386 Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COFFEE,
COFFEE, COFFEE.
10 bags strictly choice OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE. Also, choice OLD RIO, and LAGUAYRA COFFEE.
Just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS FAWCETT, E. FAWCETT, W. P. LOGAN, J. T. STOCKDALE and A. D. ANDERSON, under the name style of
FAWCETTS, LOGAN STOCKDALE & CO.,
Was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1868, by the withdrawal of A. D. Anderson from the firm.
The business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, under the firm name of FAWCETTS, LOGAN & STOCKDALE.
THOS. FAWCETT,
E. FAWCETT,
W. P. LOGAN,
J. T. STOCKDALE,
A. D. ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, January 27th, 1868.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF
Cloth Sacques
AND
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—SPLENDID MANSION AND GROUNDS.—On TUESDAY, February 25th, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Auction, by order of Orphans' Court, on the Eastern border of the Borough of Beaver, containing about TEN ACRES. About one-half is a beautiful grove, the residue well improved and planted with Apple and Peach Trees, and a variety of small Fruits and Shrubbery. The improvements comprise a fine two story BRICK MANSION HOUSE, with four Rooms on each floor, exclusive of Kitchen, Wash House and Coal House. A good Well and Cistern and large Barn. The location is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in Beaver county, commanding a fine view of the Ohio and Beaver rivers, and of the several villages that cluster near their confluence. It is also extremely eligible with reference to Schools, Churches, Railroad Stations, &c. Probably no place now in the market combines so many conveniences and attractions suited to a gentleman that desires for his residence a spot at the same time secluded from the noise and din of business and quickly and easily accessible from Pittsburgh. This property was the homestead of Charles Stone, Esq., late of Beaver. Terms, which will be easy, made known at time sale. Persons visiting this Estate will be attended to and all questions answered by Captain D. H. STONE, Executor of the Estate of Charles Stone, residing on adjoining lot.

CARPETS.
New Goods.
FIRST ARRIVAL FOR
SPRING TRADE,
1868.
Bought at the Lowest Prices of the Late Reduction, and Sold at Exceedingly Low Rates. Great Bargains for Cash.
COMMON CARPETS,
25 CENTS PER YARD.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH STREET.

GREENBACKS FOR BONDS AND EQUAL TAXATION,
An Advocate of White Men and Measures.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The Daily Post,
THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN PA., commencing on the 1ST OF FEBRUARY,
WILL BE DELIVERED IN
Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Suburbs,
AT
15 CENTS PER WEEK,
OR TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS,
EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.
The present Size and Excellence of the Paper will be maintained in every respect.
Send your Name and Address to the OFFICE.

NATIONAL Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
W. W. MARTIN, President,
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
W. W. Martin, Robert Lea,
John Brown, Jr., Joseph Myers,
John Thompson, George Gerst,
O. H. P. Williams, John A. Myler,
A. H. English, Jas. L. Graham,
Jas. Lockhart, C. C. Boyle. eod

ENGLISH PICKLES,
10 CASES, 50 DOZEN
ENGLISH PICKLES,
CHOW CHOW, ONIONS, &c.,
FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the ESTATE OF WILLIAM E. BRANDON, Of West Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE MINGO COAL COMPANY FOR PERMISSION TO SURRENDER ITS CHARTER. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, No. 123, March T, 1868, January 11th, 1868. The Account of the Directors exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the Company, and also a Schedule of Distribution of the remaining assets among the Stockholders of the Company, was presented in open Court and approved. And it was ordered that said Account and Schedule of Distribution should be confirmed absolutely on the 1st day of February, 1868, unless exceptions shall have been filed thereto.
From the Record.
JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.
All parties interested will take notice of the above order.
THOS. EWING,
January 11, 1868. Attorney for Directors.

WM. HOLMES.........................JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

KINDLING WOOD.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BARREL.
The citizens of Pittsburgh and Environs Supplied at their Residences and Offices, &c., with Superior Dry Pine Kindling Wood, cut in suitable lengths for every description of grates and stoves, at only Twenty-five Cents per Barrel. Orders received at IRON CITY MATCH WORKS, corner of Seventh and Grant streets.

FOR RENT.
FROM NEXT APRIL,
THE LARGE STORE in Lafayette Building, on Wood street, now occupied by E. W. Lynd.
Also, a Double Room in the Second Story Fourth street, over Hartford Insurance Co. Also Basement under the same.
ROBT. McKNIGHT,
tf,TTHS 124 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 32x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1868.
THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Nicolson Pavement, on Wood street, is now ready for examination, and will remain in this Office, West Market Building, until February 6th, 1868, when it will be placed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE WESTERN PENNA. RAILROAD CO.,
Philadelphia, January 27, 1868.
AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 238 South Third street, Philadelphia.
JOS. LESLEY, Secretary.

THE NEW POLICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all applicants for appointment as Police Officers, to meet at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, January 28th, at 7 o'clock.
By order of Police Committee.
JOHN H. HARE, Chairman.
Pittsburgh, January 24, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SUPERIOR IRON CO., will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Market streets, on THURSDAY, January 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN SCOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMP'Y,
Corner of Market and Water streets,
Pittsburgh, January 22, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Seventeen Directors of this Company will be held at the Office on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TENTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, having declared the Tenth Quarterly Dividend, on all paid up stock, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from the earnings of the Company, up to January 1st, said Dividend will be paid on demand at the office of the Secretary and Treasury, No. 68 Fourth street.
EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WM. HENDERSON..............LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING..............MANAGER.
T. B. HANN..............STAGE MANAGER.
Last Night but Three of the world-renowned Comedians,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.
TUESDAY EVENING, January 28, 1868, will be produced the Irish Legendary Drama, entitled
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
Kathleen O'Connor..............Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Terrence O'More..............Mr. W. J. Florence.
To conclude with the piece de Circonstance, entitled the
RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
William Williams..............Mr. W. J. Florence.
WANTED—20 YOUNG LADIES for the Ballet of the Grand Spectacular Drama of the BLACK CROOK, which will shortly be produced.

MASONIC HALL.
TWO NIGHTS MORE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, January 27th and 28th.
Positively the Last Two Nights of the truly great
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Original New Orleans Minstrels.
Introducing on this occasion the most attractive programme of the season—including the Monstrous Parisian Concert; The Three Girollas, The Unexpected Companion; The Down Fall of the New England Legislature; Benedict's Japanese; Beautiful Ballads; Champion Wooden Shoe Dance; Kent in one of his incomparable Fancy Dances, &c., &c.
For full particulars see Programmes.
Admission, 35 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents.
CHAS. H. DUPREZ.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
THEODORE TILTON,
WILL LECTURE AT
Academy of Music,
Thursday Evening, Jan'y 30.
SUBJECT:
The American Woman
ADMISSION—50 CENTS.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.
To avoid confusion at the door Tickets can be purchased at the LIBRARY ROOMS any time during the Day or Evening.

P. G. A.
THE GRAND
Complimentary Benefit
Tendered to the PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION by the GERMAN TURNER ASSOCIATION, will be given at TURNERS' HALL, Sixth street, near Grant, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 29.
Admission—50 CENTS.
Tickets can be procured of the members of either Association and at the door.

PROF. COWPER'S
FASHIONABLE
DANCING ACADEMY,
At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small sheet bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

STOCK SALES.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF BANK, GAS, BRIDGE AND INSURANCE STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, January 28th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, by order of Administrators, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,
17 shares Iron City National Bank;
9 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
3 shares Mechanics' National Bank;
8 shares Allegheny National Bank;
15 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company;
83 shares Allegheny Gas Company;
13 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co.;
6 shares Citizens' Insurance Co.;
14 shares Allegheny Insurance Co.;
14 shares Western Insurance Co.;
6 shares Eureka Insurance Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

$6,000 VALUABLE BONDS—ALSO, BANK, TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD STOCKS.—Will be added to the Administrator's List of Valuable Stocks to be sold TUESDAY EVENING, January 28th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,
25 shares People's National Bank;
20 shares Second National Bank;
10 shares Keystone Savings Bank;
8 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co;
10 shares Allegheny Valley Railroad;
1,000 shares Marine Oil Co;
$6,000 Superior Iron Co. 8 per cent. Bonds.
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.—Will be added to former lists of Valuable Stocks to be sold THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 28th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street,
15 shares Exchange National Bank;
30 shares Boatman's Insurance Co.
20 shares Eureka Insurance Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 109 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between THOS C. HOGLE and MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., under the name of HOGLE & CHAMBERS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. The business of the late firm will be settled by MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., who alone is authorized to do so, at the old stand, No. 74 Fifth street.
THOMAS C. HOGLE,
MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING my former partner, Mr MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., to my friends and the public generally, and respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the patronage bestowed on the late firm.
THOMAS C. HOGLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING Purchased the interest of Mr. THOMAS C. HOGLE would announce to the public that the Book, Stationery and News business will be continued at the old stand, No. 74 Fifth street.
MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP— Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership of MICHELS, ALBERTSON & CO., heretofore existing in the business of manufacturing and dealing in Window Glass and Glassware has been dissolved by the withdrawal of SAMUEL ALBERTSON, such dissolution dating from December 6th, 1867. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, at No. 13 Wood street.
MICHELS, ALBERTSON & CO.

IN WITHDRAWING FROM THE firm of Michels, Albertson & Co, I take pleasure in commending the remaining partners to the continued patronage of our late customers.
SAMUEL ALBERTSON.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE firm of Michels, Albertson & Co., will be carried on by the remaining partners, under the name and style of MICHELS, BOEHLING & CO., No. 13 Wood street.
MICHELS, BOEHLING & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP— The firm of SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., have this day, January 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. Palmer and Thomas Phillips, having sold their entire interest to J. C. Vanhook and J. Bruce McClelland. The business of the concern will be settled only by and continued by H. B. SMITHSON, J. C. VANHOOK, and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.
H. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

WE CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND to the favorable consideration of our former patrons our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.
J. S. PALMER,
eod T. PHILLIPS.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
WILLIAM HOLMES
Has this day been admitted to a Partnership in our business. Name and style of firm to continue as heretofore.
A. GARRISON & CO.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. tf

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 98 Fourth Street,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

he Daily Commercial

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

larm of the New York Democracy—Pendleton to be Killed Off—Com. Vanderbilt a Candidate.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

NEW YORK, January 16.—It appears after all hat the unanimous indorsement of Pendleton ut West has alarmed the leaders of the Eastrn Democracy, most all of whom belong to the reat railroad and banking interests of the he country. These leaders comprise men like August Belmont, Wm. Butler, Duncan, Samuel J. Tilden, Erastus Corning, John Cisco, S.L.M. Barlow, Senator Murphy and other gentlemen occupying prominent positions in the commercial, social and political world. As in time past, so to-day there exists no doubt but that this clique, if I may so call it, will again control the National Democratic Convention. They are the same gentlemen who, about two months ago, attempted to run Grant; but since then events have been too strong even for them, the Democratic masses being unwilling to touch Grant. They at heart regret this disposition, plainly manifested by the rank and file of their party, and would wish that things were different; but they consider it a still greater misfortune if the greenback policy of Pendleton and Butler should happen to be indorsed by the Democracy of New York, Pennsylvania and the Eastern States. The idea of paying the principal and the interest of the debt in greenbacks is considered by them fraught with so many ultimate dangers to the country and its future prosperity that nothing will be left undone by them to combat it with all the power at their command.

With an eye to the future prosperity of the country, these gentlemen perceive that, though temporarily such a policy may lessen the burdens of our people, still, ultimately the vast interests with which they, and through them thousands of others, are principally connected, will suffer to an extent which will not compensate for the relief afforded by a greenback policy. The discredit thus created would lose to the United States thousands of millions in loans, which would otherwise be invested in this country. There is hardly a country there where disturbances are not imminent; everywhere the Governments and people are preparing for some great strife, either foreign or domestic, and nearly all industrial interests are more or less paralyzed. European capitalists are disposed to prepare for the onslaught, whensoever it may come, and they naturally only await the result of the political transformation now progressing South, to see this prosperity, quite tempting to invest large sums in American enterprises. With the credit of the United States unimpaired, and the country promising continued progress in the development of its grand resources, millions of dollars will be withdrawn from Europe and find their way for investment in this country.

But in order to obtain the confidence of foreign capitalists, the greenback humbug, as it is here called, must be got rid of, and the gentlemen above mentioned have taken hold of the matter, in its apparent infancy, with a will that may possibly result in its being killed off long before the Democratic Convention meets. For that purpose new combinations have recently been set on foot, and new men are being brought on the stage of action, which will give quite a different aspect to the state of parties two months hence. They have also cast about for a man of Conservative principles, who, by the popularity of his name, would counterbalance the effect of any popularity attached out West to the Greenback-Pendleton policy. This man is Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York. As matters stand to-day, he is the first choice of the class of Democratic leaders I have above alluded to, and after taking a general survey of the field, there exists no reason why the Tildens, the Belmonts, and the Cornings should not succeed in manipulating the Convention in such a manner as to make the Commodore the standard-bearer of the progressive Democrrey of the country. Mr. Vanderbilt is now associated with all the railroad magnates of the country. Having already the three great railroad lines of this State, the Hudson River, the Central and Harlem roads, under his control, his ambition naturally leads him to the idea of obtaining possession of the leading trunk lines connecting the Pacific Railroad with the city of New Yoak, and ultimately to take a hand in the completion of that giant scheme which will connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Of all the men in this country to advance this great interest is Commodore Vanderbilt. After making an immense fortune, he, by taking an interest in them all, and being finally elected to the presidency of the respective roads, succeeded in pushing Harlem stock up to 120, Hudson River to 148, and his administration of the Central has brought the stock from 94 to 125. He is now endeavoring to get possession of the Lake Shore Railroad, with the ultimate view of being *the* Railroad King from Chicago to New York. Apart from his railroad interests, Commodore Vanderbilt is enjoying an extraordinary popularity owing to his affiliations with all classes of people. As an admirer of fast horses he is well known in sporting circles, and has quite intimate business relations with the class of men of whom John Morrissey is the acknowledged chief. As a successful financier he has hosts of friends in Wall street, and as a man of strict business habits, probity and integrity, he enjoys the confidence of all classes of the mercantile community. A sterling Democrat, he nevertheless enjoys the respect of the most ultra Republicans, who cannot forget his noble act, when during the war, he made a present to the Government of his magnificent steamer, the Vanderbilt, costing over one million of dollars, and that at a time when the government needed true friends. His views on all questions of politics are strongly conservative, and when elected to the Presidency of the United States no New England metaphysics nor radical fanaticism will be permitted to approach within a radius of twenty miles from the capital. Such are the latest developments to which the constant conferences, now almost daily held among our prominent men, have led thus far.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—Experiments are being made at the shops of I. C. & L. Railroads, in Cincinnati, upon an entirely new principle of heating cars—abolishing the use of stoves. The originator is very sanguine of success, so much so that he has filed his papers in Washington for a patent to protect his invention.

—The Columbus and Indianapolis will take possession of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad on the 12th of February. The consolidated companies will form an organization as compact and scarcely less powerful than that known as the Chicago and Northwestern. The new line will embrace seven hundred and eighty-eight miles of track, as follows: Chicago and Great Eastern, two hundred and twenty-four miles; Indiana Central one hundred and eighty-eight miles; Peoria, Logansport and Burlington, one hundred and eighty-three miles; Union and Logansport, ninety-three miles. The main shops of the new company will be located at Logansport.

—The Westminster (Md.) *Herald* says: A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held in Manchester on Saturday last to take into consideration the project of a branch railroad from Manchester to intersect the Western Maryland road at some convenient point. They appointed a committee to wait on the President of the Western Maryland road to see if they could make arrangemrnts in regard to hauling freight, &c., and if they are successful they propose to apply at once for a charter.

—The charter by virtue of which the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company has exercised a monopoly of steam transportation through the State of New Jersey during the past twenty-five years, expires by limitation on the 21st of December, 1868. Several successive attempts have been made during the past few years to induce the Legislature of the State to revoke this charter, but without effect. The influence of the Railway Company and its adherents was too strong, and the spectacle has continued to be presented of an entire State in subjection to a private corporation, permitting its energies to be crippled, its resources delayed in development and its commercial and general prosperity seriously injured, by the power and for the advantage of comparatively few individuals, most of whom were not even residents of the State. As this strange condition of things will come to an end on the first of next year, the question naturally occurs to the citizens of New Jersey whether this release is to be final, or whether the Company will still have the will and the power to obtain a renewal of its oppressive charter. They feel that now is the time to make a strong and united effort to prevent such a consummation, and with this view, a number of petitions have been prepared for presentation to the Legislature, some of which are already before that body. These petitions are couched in emphatic language, and are numerously signed by citizens of all ranks and parties.

OHIO ITEMS.

The value of real and personal property in Guernsey county is $7,164,370.

There are six hundred veterans in the Ohio Soldiers' Home at Dayton.

The Guernsey *Times* says: "Uncle Billy" Douglas, of Noble county, who "footed it" to Columbus, as a member of the Ohio Legislature, from this county in 1841, was in town a few days since. He is about eighty-two years of age and steps as brisk as a boy.

The Ashtabula *Telegraph* says a stock raiser in that vicinity has a pair of Durham twin calves, nine months old, that weigh 1,314 pounds.

The Dayton *Journal* says forty-six barrels, marked "oats," shipped to that place from Greenville, were seized by the Government officers, and turned out to be filled with whisky.

The Toledo *Blade* states that the value of the improvements in that city in 1867 is over two million dollars. The number of new buildings erected was 1,450. The population in August, 1866, was 24,401. The *Blade* says it is now 31,651.

Wood county, Ohio, is digging a ditch thirty-seven and a half miles long, eighteen to twenty feet wide on the bottom, thirty to forty feet on the top, and from two to six feet deep. It has sixty-seven and a half feet fall, or less than two feet to the mile. It will drain 60,000 acres of the "Black Swamp," and bring them into cultivation.

The Hamilton *Telegraph* gives the following among other statistics of Butler county for the last year: Internal revenue for the year, $173,-300; bushels of wheat raised, 137,822; corn, 2,657,631; barley, 136,000; oats, 366,052; potatoes, 100,108; pounds of butter, 380,761; pounds of grapes, 9,842; acres of grapes, 120; gallons wine, 2,566; pounds of wool, 32,735; sheep killed, 245. Marriages, 390; estimated number of divorces, 15.

GRANT IN MISSOURI.

A Stirring Address—Formation of Grant Clubs Recommended.

A committee appointed by the Central Grant Club, of St. Louis, have just published an address to the Republicans of Missouri, in which they give the following among other reasons why General Grant should be nominated by the Republican National Convention for President: Because he is an honest man and has proved himself to be a patriot. Because he is a man of the people, sprung from their ranks and devoted to their interests. Because he is possessed of those rare qualities so necessary in a Chief Magistrate, amidst present political complications, viz: practical common sense, unflinching determination of purpose, and a clear discrimination as to men and measures. Because he will practice and enforce the most rigid economy in every department of the Government. Because his views on the question of reconstruction are in harmony with Congress. Because he will mete out equal and exact justice to all without reference to condition, color or nationality. Because he is magnanimous, and will administer the Government on the liberal and progressive principles of the Republican party. Because he can place our financial system on a solid basis, and vitalize our commerce at home and abroad. Because he has the will to give weight to our nationality among nations, and will settle up the Alabama claims, or "MOVE IMMEDIATELY ON THE WORKS OF THE ENEMY." Because he will see that our flag will be respected by all other nations, however powerful, and will protect our naturalized citizens whenever and wherever their rights may be assailed or their liberty abridged. Because General Grant is to-day the first choice of an overwhelming majority of the American people for their chief magistrate. The formation of Grant Clubs in every town in the State is earnestly recommended.

THE POISON FLY OF MEXICO.—In a recent number of the *Ledger* was given an account of a certain fly in Costa Rica and South America which lay its eggs in the nostrils of human kind while asleep, the larvæ from which were therein introduced into the nasal passages, and gave rise to the most intolerable agony, and frequently death. By a late article in a medical journal we learn that the same, or a closely allied species of *lucilia* was the source of serious trouble to the foreign troops in Mexico during the French occupation, infesting the low, warm valleys throughout the entire country. The symptoms are itching of the nose, followed by headache and swelling of the nose, with bleeding at the nostrils and ulceration, accompanied by discharge of larvæ. Erysipelas of the face and head is frequent, sometimes succeeded by meningitis. Injections of chloroform, although very painful, were used to most advantage. Cevadilla kills the larvæ, and expels them by sneezing, but is apt to produce hemorrhage.

A COLLEGE in New York recently conferred the degree M. A. on Rev. Edward Matthews, whose life and exertions suggested to Mrs. Stowe the character of Father Dickson, in "Dred." The *English Independent* thus saucily speaks of it: "The truth is that these Yankee degrees are a pest, and we devoutly wish the Americans would keep them at home, and not let them loose upon us. They make the wearers ridiculous, destroy the value of distinction fairly won, and bring learning itself into contempt." "This," says the *Evangelist*, "was probably written before Oxford began to confer degrees by wholesale upon seventy scarcely average American scholars—the Episcopal Bishops in attendance at the late Lambeth Council. In view of this, we might assure our contemporary that its estimate of foreign doctorates is just our own."

IN the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, there have recently been commenced prosecution, against some two hundred grocerymen and storekeepers for an alleged violation of a law passed by Congress fixing a heavy penalty for selling petroleum oil, as an illuminating oil of a less specific gravity than that fixed by said enactment. The ground is taken by the counsel for the defendants, and a demurrer entered against the indictments, denying *in toto* the right of the General Government to interfere, or to pass any enactment regulating, or attempting to regulate, a matter which purely and only relates to the municipal regulations of the locality in question.

THE Chassepot rifles will probably be thrown out again, notwithstanding the boastful official French reports, for it is now established beyond peradventure that, while this weapon is almost unsurpassed, it gets out of order, on an average, after thirteen shots have been fired. Moreover, the experience of the massacre of Mentana has proved that the balls of the Chassepot rifles inflict few mortal wounds, and break surprisingly few bones. For all these reasons it is believed that the Chassepot rifles now on hand in the French arsenals will be given to the National Guard, while the regular army will receive Carter rifles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. —A certain cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Flatulency, Heartburn, Spasms, &c., and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Sprains, Dislocations, &c.—Neither opodeldoc liniment, nor any other embrocation can equal the efficacy which characterize these essential vegetable extracts in the cures of sprains, strains, wounds, bruises, contusions or dislocations, &c. They are unequalled for alleviating pain, reducing local inflammation, and promoting a rapid cure. Sold by all Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

HOUSE AND LOT,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES, ON

WEDNESDAY, January 29, *at* 2 *o'clock*,

The HOUSE AND LOT, No. 53 Webster street, Allegheny, between Ohio street and North Common. The Lot is 20 feet, by 110 feet. The House is a substantial two story Brick, Six Rooms, neatly finished, with Bath, Range, and other conveniences. Stable in the rear, and Garden Plot in front. A very comfortable Dwelling.

Terms—One third Cash, balance within two years.

For key to inspect the dwelling, apply to

A. LEGGATE,
Auctioneer,
159 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—The undersigned, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will sell at public sale, on MONDAY, February 25, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, belonging to the estate of Michael O'Hare, deceased, and situate on Pennsylvania avenue in the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, being lot No. 158 in Thomas Scott's plan of the subdivision of out lot No. 3 in Wood's plan of the manor of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Pennsylvania avenue, 51 feet eastwardly from the corner of a street 40 feet wide, (Logan street) at the corner of lot No. 160; eastwardly along said avenue 24 feet to the corner of lot No. 156; thence northwardly 94 feet to an alley; thence along said alley westwardly 24 feet to lot No. 160 aforesaid; and thence along the same to the place of beginning. Subject to an annual ground rent of fifty dollars, on which lot is erected a two story brick dwelling (with new roof,) containing 9 rooms and basement suitable for shop or store room, known as No. 197 on said avenue.

For terms of sale, or other particulars, apply to
MALCOLM HAY, Administrator.
Or, TIERNAN & HAY, Attorneys at Law, 80 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

ADJOURNED AUCTION SALE OF WATER STREET WAREHOUSE.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather on the 23d, the Auction Sale of that very desirable Four-Story Cut Stone Front Warehouse, Nos. 80 and 81 Water street, was adjourned to TUESDAY, January 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Lot 35 feet by 160 to First street.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., Auctioneers.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, executor of James S. Neeld, late of said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, in upper St. Clair township, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. All that certain piece or tract of land situate in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a sugar tree on McLaughlin's Run, adjoining lands of Hiram Ray, Wilson Lesnet, J. McMillan, Jr., Thomas McMillan's heirs, to the place of beginning, containing 96 acres and 156 perches, strict measure. Said land being all under fence and in a good state of cultivation; well watered by many excellent springs, and underlaid with a vein of good BITUMINOUS COAL, easy of access. Buildings ordinary. The above lying near the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, 10 miles from Pittsburgh.

TERMS: Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid at the time the land is knocked down to the purchaser, or note at thirty days with approved security for same; the sum of $3,100 and all expenses of sale (less the 5 per cent paid at sale) to be paid on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed; one-third of the balance remaining, after deducting the foregoing sums, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and the interest thereof to be paid annually to the widow of the said James S. Neeld, deceased, during her lifetime; the other two thirds of the net proceeds of sale, with lawful interest thereon, payable annually, also to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and paid in yearly instalments of $2,000 each, until the same shall have been paid; time to be computed from date of confirmation of sale. Option given to the purchaser to pay the whole of the said balance of two-thirds of purchase money at any time before the same shall become regularly due and payable. For further particulars inquire of
GEORGE NEELD, Executor, or
C. S. FETTERMAN, Attorney for the Estate,
No. 139 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

POULTRY.

80 DRESSED TURKEYS,

Received per express this day, and for sale at
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,
360 Liberty street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

FLOUR.
A Choice Selection of
WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,
On hand and arriving daily by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of A. A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.
DAVID RANKIN, Administrator.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'
NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wood Street, corner of Second.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.
CAPITAL............$400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS.
N. HOLMES & SONS
BANKERS,
No. 57 *MARKET STREET, Pittsbu*
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUND AND CURRENCY.
Collections Made on all the Principal Points o United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sa
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale o GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDO

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE
TO
REDUCE STOCK,
BY FEBRUARY 1ST.
LOOK AT THE PRICES:

Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
Good Drawers at 50 cents;
Hoop Skirts, 50 cents and upwards;
Wool Hoods and Caps for 25 cents;
Cashmere Scarfs for 50 cents;
French Corsets, $1 and upwards;
A good Umbrella for 75 cents;
Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star Shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
Hosiery reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.
CUSTOMERS CAN RELY ON LOW PRICES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

FIRST LIST, 1868, OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, for month of January, inst:

PITTSBURGH.
Oswald Heckman, tavern, First ward;
Henry Bretsch, tavern, First ward;
Moses Bennington, tavern, First ward;
Dillinger & Stevenson, other goods, First ward;
Gamble & Anderson, other goods, First ward;
John Andregg, tavern, Second ward;
Manus McLaughlin, tavern, Third ward;
Johanna McGraw, tavern, Third ward;
Wm. Buerge, tavern, Fifth ward;
John McCambridge, tavern, Fifth ward;
Julius A. Richter, eating house, Fifth ward;
Charles Yerg, eating house, Fifth ward;
Christ. Schenzenbaugh, tavern, Sixth ward;
Patrick Considine, eating house, Sixth ward;
Wilson & Scott, eating house, Sixth ward;
Ormstead Washington, eating house, Seventh w'd;
Hunter S. Love, tavern, Ninth ward;
Jas. Neeson, tavern, Ninth ward;
Nich. Schultz, tavern, Ninth ward;
David Brose, eating house, Ninth ward;
Michael Shea, eating house, Ninth ward;
Henry Glun, eating house, Ninth ward;
Felix Laverty, tavern, Tenth ward;
B. Gallisath, tavern, Tenth ward;
Nich. Young, eating house, Tenth ward.

ALLEGHENY.
Anthony Berninger, tavern, Third ward;
Fred. Richter, tavern, Third ward;
Christ. Gerst, eating house, Third ward;
Conrad Schillerbach, eating house, Third ward;
L. Stern & Son, other goods, Third ward;
L. Gassenschmidt, tavern, Fourth ward;
J. A. Mickley, tavern, Fourth ward;
John P. Wacker, tavern, Fourth ward;
Joseph Stadleman, tavern, Fourth ward;
John McIntire, tavern, Fourth ward;
Wm. Wessell, eating house, Fourth ward;
Samuel Hodgetts, eating house, Fourth ward;
Thomas Holmes, tavern, Sixth ward;
Henry Wagner, other goods, Sixth ward.

BOROUGHS.
Wm. Arnholtz, tavern, East Birmingham;
Joseph Fisher, tavern, East Birmingham;
Henry Wilhelm, eating house, East Birmingham;
John Meyer, tavern, Lawrenceville;
George Hite, eating house, Lawrenceville;
Fred Hofecker, other goods, South Pittsburgh.

TOWNSHIPS.
Robert Euwer, eating house, Harrison;
Chas. Kirsch, tavern, Liberty;
John Steinhilber, tavern, Mifflin;
John O'Donnell, tavern, Pitt;
John McCarthy, tavern, Pitt;
Dennis Dougherty, eating house, Robinson;
Patrick Darrigan, eating house, Versailles.

The License Board will sit for hearing the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

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FACIT
GOOD WINE
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SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes. Also, excellent for Ladies and weakly persons.

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A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
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SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
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Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.

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Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness.

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Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature. These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impaired functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
TThs MANAGERS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of ROBERT LOVE, late of Shaler township, deceased, all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately.
SUSANNA LOVE, Adm'x.
Shaler Township.
MACCONNELL & SON,
Attorneys for Estate, 93 Diamond st.

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PREPARATORY TO
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The next Term commences on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY. An additional force of Teachers has been provided and a number of pupils can be admitted.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON
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Courses of Instruction given
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GAS COAL COMPANY.
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NEW CASTLE, PA.
Prompt attention given to Collections.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. S. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SEC. 2d, Chapter 27, of an Ordinance passed October 6th, 1859, in relation to
OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Second Section of Chapter Twenty-seven of an Ordinance passed October 6th, 1859, shall be and is hereby amended by striking out the word "THREE" in second line of said section and inserting the word "FOUR" instead thereof.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 14th day of January, A. D., 1868.
JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSTON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.
Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,
Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 29 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. MEISSNER.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE
People's Insurance Company
OF
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.,
FROM JANUARY 1st, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1867, INCLUSIVE.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th Section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Approved April 2d, 1856:

1. Capital Stock..........$100,000 00
With privilege of increasing to..........400,000 00
2. Assets:
Stock, Due Bills........$ 44,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages........11,000 00
Loans on Collaterals and 7-30 Bonds........53,200 00
Bills Receivable........14,681 25
Premium Notes........14,426 75
Book Accounts........2,362 01
Cash........9,388 35—$149,061 36
3. Amount of Premium received........$ 59,731 46
4. Amount of Interest received........6,276 78
Balance January 1st, 1867........43,420 77
$109,429 01
5. Disbursements:
Losses......$32,479 88
Taxes......2,756 44
Salaries, rent, advertising and all other expenses......6,359 62
Premiums returned......2,512 26
Reinsurance......1,523 20
Dividends......14,736 25— 60,367 65—$ 49,061 36
Office Furniture..........750 00
Accrued Interest..........763 00
Open Policy, premium earned..........150 00
Capital..........100,000 00
Total Assets, January 1, 1868..$150,724 36
6. Amount of outstanding Risks, December 31st, 1867....$2,150,677 62
7. Amount of losses unadjusted and debts due by the company not exceeding........9,409 00
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. eod

STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA., from December 26th, 1866, to December 26th, 1867. Published in accordance with the 15th Section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Approved April 2, 1856.

1. Capital Stock..........$250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to..........500,000 00
ASSETS.
2. Stock Due Bills, two approved names....$ 125,000 00
United States 7-30 Notes, $100,000 00....100,000 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7 3-10 Bonds, $25,000....25,000 00
Bills Receivable and Premium Notes....41,834 15
Book Accounts for Premiums....7,061 44
Cash on hand and in Bank....16,713 31
Office Furniture....694 09—$316,303 00
3. Am't of Premiums received....$57,376 76
4. Am't of Interest received....13,568 27
5. Disbursements.
Losses Paid..........$ 27,394 22
Premiums Returned....1,940 05
Reinsurance....701 27
Commissions....1,385 36
Board of Underwriters....230 00
United States and State Taxes....1,381 66
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other expenses....5,145 68—$ 38,178 24
Amount of Loss unadjusted or unpaid, None
Amount of Debts due by the Co. not exceeding $250.
Amount of Outstanding Risks....$2,583,913 98
W. P. JONES, Secretary.
January 16, 1868. TThs

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of Allegheny, from January 1st to December 31st, 1867: Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1856.

1. Capital..........$100,000 00
Cash paid in..........$50,000 00
2. Assets—Stock Due Bills, each secured by two approved names....50,000 00—100,000 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (par)....12,000 00
First Mortgage on City Property....17,998 27
Loans with approved security....17,174 26
Cash on band....6,495 46
Interest due but not paid....674 71
Office Furniture....434 83—120,027 53
3. Amount of Premiums rec'd in 1867....17,165 23
4. Amount of Interest received....4,140 42—21,305 65
5. Paid in 1867 as follows, viz: Dividend....5,000 00
Fire Losses....464 49
Government Taxes....533 17
All other expenses, including Commissions, Salaries, Rent, &c....3,995 65—9,993 31
Total Expenditures.
Ratio of expenses to receipts, 23 per cent.
6. Liabilities—Unpaid loss....1,407 71
Sunery Bills (est.)....150 00—1,557 71
7. Amount of Outstanding Risks at December 31, 1867..........1,311,012 67
eod JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New Haven, January 1, 1868:

Capital Stock..........$1,000,000 00
Surplus..........619,070 34

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company	$205,500 00
Loans on Mortgages	37,374 98
United States Bonds, 5-20	325,875 00
Missouri State Bonds	19,950 00
Tennessee State Bonds	16,900 00
Wisconsin State Bonds	12,000 00
Virginia State Bonds	17,468 60
National Bank Stocks	361,189 50
Canada Bank Stocks	34,373 75
Loans on Collateral and on Call	23,814 50
Cash on hand and in Banks	66,914 53
Cash in hands of Agents	230,108 36
Interest Accrued	37,463 25
Bills Receivable	41,370 75
Premiums unpaid at home and Branch Offices	109,041 80
Rents Accrued	2,302 00
Salvages on Fire and Inland Losses Undetermined	51,451 44
Other Property owned by the Company	25,971 88
	$1,619,070 34

LIABILITIES.
Losses in process of adjustment..........$85,850 44

Statement of Premiums received and Losses paid during each year since the organization of the Company.

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
1860	37,887 30	20,786 20
1861	81,230 00	46,190 63
1862	168,259 49	92,130 89
1863	256,973 85	160,433 30
1864	470,473 78	278,488 04
1865	773,815 68	451,494 96
1866	1,477,281 48	1,122,908 80
1867	1,850,025 01	1,137,935 44

Stock owned by the Directors:
January 1, 1867..........$233,700
January 1, 1868..........270,000
D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
DANIEL TROWBRIDGE,
CHARLES WILSON,
SAMUEL L. TALCOT,
Vice Presidents.
WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.
Special attention paid to perpetual policies.
LOOMIS & COLLINGWOOD, Agents,
59 Wood street.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1856.

1. Capital authorized and paid in.....$100,000 00
2. Assets.
United States 5-20s......$81,500 00
Bills receivable......15,856 82
Mortgages......12,800 00
Allegheny City Bonds......3,000 00
Bank Stock......4,200 00
Insurance Stock......2,500 00
Individual Accounts, Premiums......1,336 61
Cash in Bank, Gold......2,446 00
Cash in Bank, Legal Tenders......3,592 79
Office Furniture......354 10—$127,585 32
3. Amount of premium received from Jan. 1st, to December 31st, 1867, inclusive..........$29,498 67
4. Amount of interest received in 1867..........$8,546 14
5. Paid since January 1st, 1867, as follows, viz:
Fire and Marine Losses $25,524 33
Reinsurance......2,566 93
Returned Premiums......1,063 47
Commissions on Premiums......167 71
U. S. Taxes, Stamps, and Bankers' License......832 50
State and City Taxes......732 02
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses......5,575 63—$ 36,462 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1867..........$1,804,980 78
7. Amount of all debts and liabilities December 31, 1867, of losses unadjusted, and claims of every character, not exceeding $11,430 83.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

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OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
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Samuel R. Robison,	John R. Canfield,
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James McCandless.	

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
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WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
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Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
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S. M. Kier,	

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Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
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Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
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William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

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My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
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I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
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OF ALL KINDS,
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.
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SWORD'S
Self Tempering Steam Power
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MANUFACTURED BY THE
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AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, or soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, bricks stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better bricks known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 90 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,
52 CANAL STREET.
Near the Union R. R. Depot,
d* Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY
BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASS WARE
WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,
FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH
LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.
NO. 23 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &C.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE, NO 121 WATER STREET
PITTSBURGH PA

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham,
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, JR.
E. B. CAMPBELL | J. W. PAUL.

MANUFACTURERS.

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.
COLEMAN, RAHM & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles,
PLOUGH, SPRING, and A. B. STEEL, &c.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.

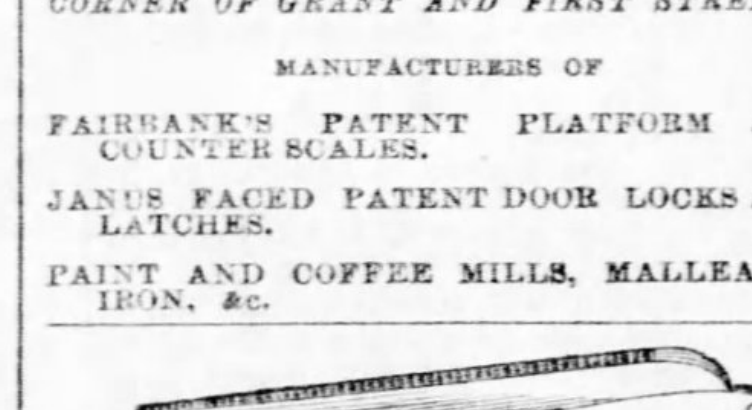
PENNSYLVANIA
IRON WORKS.
EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,
Warehouse—No. 165 FIRST STREET,
(Opposite Monongahela House),
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GIBSON & RIDDLE,
PENN FOUNDRY,
Manufacturers of ENGINES, MACHINE and MILL CASTINGS, PULLEYS AND SASH WEIGHTS, HANGERS, &c. Job Work of all kinds attended to promptly. Office and Foundry, LACOCK STREET, one square east of Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

W. T. JAQUITH....L. O. LIVINGSTON....W. H. BURT.
LIVINGSTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.
We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER SOLDER, &c.
Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinner's Machines and Tools.
Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 3p

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.



DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sheffield Cutlery Works,
SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.
Founders and Machinists,
IRON CITY WORKS,
COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
☞ Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
E. P. STETSON,
(Successor to Everett Stetson),
MANUFACTURER OF
Machine Card Clothing,
Of Every Description,
FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,
WALPOLE, MASS.
An extensive reference given if desired.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & Co.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-ly

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET,
jy28-ly

PETROLEUM.

I. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY B. KING, Philadelphia
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, P. mh7

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From January 19th, 1868, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:13 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:58 a m
Cl & Whg M'l	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail..	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex...	3 53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl & Whg. Ex.	4:03 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Erie & Ygn Ex.	6:13 p m
Cl & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Chicago Ex...	6:58 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:28 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	7:08 p m
Whg & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex. via Youngs'n	9:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N Br'tn Acc..	8:58 a m	N. Brt'n Acc...	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc...	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:58 a m
Rochester Acc.	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc..	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	9:13 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:13 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc...	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc..	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc...	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT
STREET CARS,
Connect with Trains on C. & P. R.R.

Money Fare	12c
Ticket Fare	10c
Trunks,	20c
Hand Trunks	10c

No charge for Carpet Bags and small Valises in hand.
M. LOFTUS, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1.	11:10 a m	8:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n...	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2.	5:20 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted.
JOHN H. MILLER, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line.	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2..	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4...	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4...	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5 ...	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville..	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:20 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, October 13, 1867, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
Braddock's Accommodation	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
West Newton	6:15 p m	8:35 a m
Night Accommodation to McKee port	10:30 p m	6:40 a m
Sunday Church Train to and From West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Venango City.
Connecting with Trains East and West, on the Warren and Franklin Road; also, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
On and after JANUARY 14th 1868 Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Depot, corner of Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Venango City	7:30 a m	12:30 a m
Express to and from Venango City	10:15 p m	5:45 p m
Brady's Bend Accom'n	1:45 p m	11:00 a m
First Soda Works Accom'n.	8:30 a m	8:15 a m
Second Soda Works Accom.	5:00 p m	2:35 p m
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 p m

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:50 p. m.
H. BLACKSTONE.
Superintendent.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW WHITE FISH,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
20 half bbls. White Fish;
6 bbls Sorghum,
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER
25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR;
100 bbls. CHOICE MOLASSES.
OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY
Wm. Miller,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223,
Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets.

NEW ORLEANS
Sugar and Molasses.
We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

SUNDRIES.
20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

E. G. HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

PRODUCE IN STORE AND ARRIVING.
5,100 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CITY COUNCILS.

Protracted Session---The Appropriation Budget for 1868---Important Remonstrance Against City Business Tax---Election of Members of the Board of Health---Extension of the City Water Works---Proposed Loan of $1,000,000---New Police Ordinance---Interesting Debate, Routine of Business Etc., Etc.

An adjourned meeting of City Councils was held on Monday afternoon, January 27, 1868:

SELECT COUNCIL.

President - - - - - JAMES McAULEY.
Clerk - - - - - - E. S. MORROW.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following named members answered to their names:

Present—Messrs. W. R. Brown, A. M. Brown, Cochrane, Coffin, Coyle, Dickson, Dunn, Gallaher, Gross, Herdman, Jones, Kehew, Morrow, McClelland, McClintock, McEwen, McKibben, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Shipton, Tanner, Wainwright, White and President McAuley.

The CLERK read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

President McAULEY announced the first business in order to be, the report of the Appropriation Ordinance, from the Finance Committee.

Mr. W. R. BROWN, of the Finance Committee, (in the temporary absence of the chairman, Mr. Phillips,) presented the ordinance making appropriations for the year 1868, which was read by the President, as follows:

An Ordinance making Appropriations for 1868:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

That the Revenue of said City, for the year 1868, arising from the Taxes, Loans, and all other sources, together with any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

Appropriations for 1868.

Appropriation No.	1, Interests	$200,000
do	2, Salaries	26,710
do	3, Printing	6,500
do	4, Fire Engines & Hose	30,280
do	5, Night Police	80,000
do	6, Water Works	60,000
do	7, Streets	50,000
do	8, Gas Lighting	20,000
do	9, Diamond Market	10,000
do	10, Monongahela Wharf	5,000
do	11, Allegheny wharf	4,000
do	12, Weigh Scales	1,000
do	13, Contingent Fund	45,000
do	14, Board of Health	500
do	15 Loans due and falling due	200,000
do	16, City Property	20,000
do	17, Outstand'g Warrants	500
do	18, Finance Fund	20,000
do	19, Sinking Fund	30,000
do	20, Fifth Ward Market	300
do	21, F. Alarm Telegraph	8,500
do	22, Roads, new Districts	10,000
		$828,290

Estimates of Receipts for 1868.

City Tax, 16 mills	$260,440
Business Tax	150,000
Water Tax	130,000
Allegheny Wharf	4,000
Monongahela Wharf	16,000
Diamond Market	35,000
Mayor's Office	11,000
Board Measuring	300
Salt Inspector	50
City Gauger	5,000
Vehicle License	12,000
Passenger Railways	1,500
Weigh Scales	2,000
Streets	1,000
Loans due and falling due	200,000
	$828,290

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, and pay the interest on the Compromise Bonds authorized by Act of Assembly, approved the 11th of April, 1862, and the Ordinances of Councils, passed in pursuance thereof the rates of taxation are hereby increased above what is authorized by former Acts of Assembly, and for the year 1868 they shall be as follows, viz:

1. Upon all property taxable for State or county purposes, sixteen mills upon the dollar of valuation.

2. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce, including sales at auction and otherwise, two and one-fourth mills on the dollar.

3. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing for his, her or their benefit vinous, fermented or distilled liquors, ten mills on the dollar, and on the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, five mills on the dollar, excepting on the sales of stock, real estate or steamboats, the rate of which shall be two and one-fourth mills on the dollar.

4. On the average quarterly business of Forwarding and Commission Merchants, ten mills on the dollar; on the average quarterly business of Brokers, Banks and Banking Institutions, two mills on the dollar; on the average quarterly receipts of Insurance Companies, Insurance Agencies, Express Companies and Telegraph Companies, five mills on the dollar.

And at the above rates the City Assessor shall assess the said taxes.

SEC. 3. That the rates of Water Rents for 1868, shall be the same as for 1867.

SEC. 4. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

BUSINESS TAX.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the following communication, relative to the assessment of business tax:

To the Honorable Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh: Gentlemen, We the undersigned individuals and firms doing business in the city of Pittsburgh, would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the burdensome and unequal workings of the city business tax, and respectfully ask that you devise some means of relief from the same, believing, as we do, that this very onerous tax is working injuriously to the best interest of the city, it being one of the reasons given by some of our heaviest firms for withdrawing their business from the city—several having already removed, and others contemplate doing so—and we believe it also prevents others from locating here. We would, also call attention to the fact that many of our professional men and others, having larger incomes than business houses paying a tax of from $300 to $1,000, do not pay a single cent of tax to the city, whilst others pay the trifling tax assessed on their occupations, yet they derive their income mainly from the city, and are entitled to bear a part of its burdens. [Signed] McCandless, Jamison & Co, Morganstern & Bro, Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, John Gill & Sons, John Orr & Co, J R Weldin & Co, D Gregg & Co, Dilhm, Gregg & Co, R H Hartley & Co, J P Kauffman, Carr, McCandless & Co, P H Hunker, R E Breed & Co, Jackson & Frew, Joseph Siebler, C C Baer, James Lyons, De Zouche & Co, Eisner, Phillips & Co, Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, Spang, Chalfant & Co, Graff & Co, Cunningham & Thorn, Singer, Nimick & Co, Reiter & Co, Graff, Bennett & Co, Park, McCurdy & Co, McKee & Bro, Page, Zellars & Duff, James M Lindsay, Jr, Fry & Scott, Wolfe, Howard & Co, J B Canfield & Son, Michaels, Roebling & Co, Beymer, Baumer & Co, William McCully & Co, Lyon, Shorb & Co, Jos Woodwell & Co, Brice, Walker & Co, William S Haven, D McCallister, R Edwards & Co, W Pickersgill & Co, Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, R C Loomis & Co, W G Johnston & Co, Duncan & Hugus, T T Myler & Co, Patterson & Bullock, B L Fahnestock & Co, R M Palmer, J J Gillespie, W E Schmertz & Co, Zug & Co, Bates & Bell, F H Eaton, Isaac S Taylor, H Childs & Co, Graff, Hugus & Co, Mitchell, Stevenson & Co, J P Hanna & Co, Carroll & Snyder, Kirkpatrick Bros & Co, Wm Cooper & Co, T W Miller, Bissell & Co, Little & Mechling, Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, Schomaker & Lang, W H Kirkpatrick & Co, Carter, McGrew & Co, R Robinson & Co, Knox & Orr, John A Renshaw, Henry Rea, Jr, S Ewart & Co, Wm McKee & Son, J Adler & Co, W F McLaughlin, D W C Bidwell & Co, Union Iron Mills, Jos Horne & Co, McCrum Glyde & Co, J Painter & Sons, Graff, Byers & Co, Chess, Smyth & Co, Jones & Laughlins, Nimick & Co, Martin Brickell & Co, James Wood & Co, Wood, Matthews & Co, J B Lyons & Co, A & D H Chambers, Lippincott & Bakewell, Means & Coffin, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Haitman, Rahm & Co, Isaiah Dickey & Co, Bryan & Caughey, James Dalzell & Son, Moorhead & Co, Park Bros & Co, J H Bayles & Co, H H Collins, McFarland & Collins, Beck, Phillips & Co, R E Sellers & Co, Little, Baird & Patterson, G H Anderson & Co, J S Dilworth & Co, Everson, Preston & Co, Atwell, Lee & Co, A Bradley & Co, McLain, A day & Allison, Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, Logan, Gregg & Co, McElroy, Dickson & Co, J L Read, M B Sloan, Wharton Bros & Co, Stein Bros, Samuel Fahnestock, F H Laufman & Bro, Head & Metzgar, Davis, Clarke & Co, White, Orr & Co, Oliver McClintock & Co, Macrum & Carlisle, P H Hacke, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co, McCord & Co, Shipton & Wallace, A Garrison & Co, F G Craighead, E H Meyers & Co, L H Voight & Co, J Henderson & Bro, Arbuckle & Co, Gay & Walsh, W M Gormly, T C Jenkins, W B Hays & Son, A Wood, Haworth, McDonald & Co., S George & Co, Watt & Wilson, Shellaby & Barclay, C Hanson Love & Bro, J W Barker & Co, Gardner & Stewart, Richard Baird, and others.

The report was accompanied by the following letters from business men in other cities, setting forth that no "business tax," or tax on sales, is exacted from the merchants of those cities:

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1868.

GENTS: Yours of 23d instant came to hand and noted. Upon making inquiry among our friends, we learn that there is *no city tax* imposed here. There is a state license tax of $50 on sales of $50,000 and upwards, which with the United States tax is all that they are required to pay.

Yours, truly, PEARSON, LAWRENCE & CO.

CINCINNATI, O., January 24, 1868.

GENTS: Yours of the 22d is received and contents attended to. The only city tax we pay is on real estate and personal property, either individual or by the firm. We are not taxed on our business except by the United States Government. We have seen Mr. H. H. Tatum, City Auditor, who says that if this answer to you is not sufficient, you will please write to him and he will give you all the information he can with pleasure and promptly.

Respectfully, PROCTOR & GAMBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1868.

GENTS:—Your favor of 22d has received attention. In reply would say that there is no business tax in Philadelphia for municipal purposes. The State taxes on sales, which we presume is all the same over the State, runs thus:

Class D, 3 to 5 millions	tax	$16,000
" C, 2 to 3 "	"	750
" B, 1 to 2 "	"	500
" A, 500 to 1 "	"	400
" 1, 300 to 500,000	"	300
" 2, 200 to 300,000	"	200
" 3, 100 to 200,000	"	100
" 4, 50 to 100,000	"	50

The United States tax on sales of one-tenth of one per cent. we pay in addition to the above, which are all the taxes we know of, or pay in our city on sales, and between ourselves we think them quite enough, particularly so, when for a whole year we transact business without making a dollar, and have to pay these *odious* taxes on amount of sales all the same.

Respectfully, McBRIDE & CO.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1868.

GENTS:—Your favor of 22d has been received. There is no tax here on business, except the internal revenue tax, $1 00 per 1,000. No city tax.

Yours, truly, DYMOND & LALLY.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF BUSINESS TAX.

Mr. SHIPTON then moved the reduction of the tax, as set forth in the second paragraph of the second section, from "two and one-fourth mills on the dollar," to "one and one-half mills."

Mr. PHILLIPS stated that real estate paid, in addition to the sixteen mills specified, five mills additional for building purposes.

Mr. SHIPTON explained that he did not desire to place the burden all on real estate.

Mr. TANNER asked whether there were $200,000 in loans due and falling due during the year?

Mr. McAULEY (Mr. Phillips in the chair) counted up the tax on real estate at 4½ per cent., and asked whether it was proposed to impose a further burden on that species of property? The business tax had been regularly assessed and collected for a number of years, as it was a poor business indeed that could not afford to pay the small tax assessed under the ordinance. He was opposed to making any reduction in the assessment as fixed by the Finance Committee.

ROADS IN THE NEW DISTRICT.

Mr. McKIBBEN thought that the appropriation for roads in the new districts was too small, and ought to be increased to at least $25,000.

THE TAX ON LIQUOR DEALERS.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT asked for information in regard to the tax on retailing liquors.

The PRESIDENT remarked that persons engaged in the business did not have to pay the 2¼ mills assessed in section second.

BEGINNING DE NOVO.

Mr. GROSS moved that the appropriation bill be taken up *seriatim*, and that each item be disposed of in order. The Councils was now on the second section, and it seemed to be understood that all preceding it was agreed to. He wished to be heard, however, on several items, which he considered unjust, in their present shape, to the New Districts.

A motion to postpone Mr. Shipton's amendment was adopted, and Mr. Gross's motion to consider the ordinance by item was agreed to.

The first, second, third and fourth appropriations were adopted without amendment.

Mr. McCLINTOCK moved to increase Appropriation No. 5 (Night Police) to $100,000. Agreed to.

Appropriations Nos. 6 and 7 were adopted.

No. 8 (Gas Lighting) being under discussion, Mr. JONES asked what appropriation had been made for extending gas into the New Districts.

The PRESIDENT stated that $10,000 had been added for that purpose. Appropriation adopted.

No. 9 (Diamond Market) was adopted without amendment.

No. 10 (Monongahela Wharf). Under consideration.

THE STEAMBOAT INTEREST.

Mr. MORROW directed the attention of Councils to the necessity of furnishing better accommodations and facilities for the steamboat interests. The steamboat men were taxed largely, and ought to have better facilities. It seemed that every accommodation was given to railroads, and but very little to steamboats. He moved that the appropriation be increased to $10,000. The amendment was lost.

FURTHER DEBATE.

Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, were adopted without debate.

Mr. SHIPTON asked for information in regard to No. 18, (Finance Fund.)

The PRESIDENT explained, and the appropriation was approved.

Nos. 19, 20 and 21, were approved without debate.

No. 22, (Roads in New Districts,) being under consideration.

Mr. GROSS remarked that $10,000 would not go half-way towards keeping the roads in the New Districts in decent repair.

The PRESIDENT explained that Lawrenceville was not included in the district, or entitled to any of the fund.

Mr. JONES remarked that the sum was inadequate. Several of the townships spent as high as $3,000 or $5,000 for roads. They now expect to have better roads than before, and the sum would fall far short of enough.

Mr. GROSS moved that the appropriation be increased to $25,000.

Mr. JONES moved to amend by making the sum $20,000, which was accepted by Mr. Gross.

Mr. GALLAHER remarked that the entire appropriation for streets for the year was only about $30,000, and he thought that $10,000 for the new Districts was a very large sum.

Mr. McKIBBEN thought the argument a bad one. The old streets did not need much repair, having been paved, and with solid foundations required but little outlay.

Mr. GROSS hoped that the gentleman (Mr. Gallaher) would have to pursue a "country practice" over the roads in the consolidated townships, and he might find out something about their condition.

Mr. GALLAHER remarked that the citizens of the District should understand that they must not expect to have their roads made at the expense of the citizens of Pittsburgh. If they wanted good roads they would have to pay for them.

Mr. JONES reminded the gentleman (Mr. Gallaher) that the citizens of the new district came in very reluctantly—that they *were* in the city—and it came with a bad grace now to say that "if we want good roads we must pay for them."

Mr. REES argued in favor of liberal expenditures for roads in the New Districts.

Mr. A. M. BROWN took the same view. A liberal spirit should be evinced in this respect. He favored the increase of the appropriation to the amount asked for $20,000.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to transfer $10,000 from No. 18 to No. 22.

Mr. OGDEN was opposed to any change in the Appropriation ordinance. He thought it had been carefully prepared, and any change was a reflection upon their judgment.

Mr. DICKSON moved to consolidate No. 7 (streets) and No. 22; (roads in new districts).

Mr. GROSS opposed the amendment. He thought it would lead to conflict of jurisdiction and conflict of accounts. The object of raising a new Committee on Roads was, that the gentlemen composing it should make themselves familiar with the wants of the new districts and act accordingly.

Mr. MORROW favored the consolidation of the two appropriations. He thought the common fund would be advantageously expended by a single committee.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 11 nays.

Mr. GROSS'S amendment was then put, increasing appropriation No. 22, to $20,000. Lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. TANNER moved that $10,000 be taken from No. 7 (Streets) and added to No. 22, (Roads in New District.)

Mr. McCLINTOCK moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. JONES considered that great injustice would be done to the New District, in placing the appropriation for roads at so low a figure. He believed that the roads in the New District would require a greater expenditure than the streets in the old city, and warmly protested against the gross injustice sought to be done the residents in the townships lately consolidated.

Mr. GALLAHER argued that the property holders in the New District must increase the valuation of their property in order to receive increased benefits.

Mr. JONES said they did not ask benefits without expecting to pay for them. Last year they raised $20,000 for road purposes, and now Councils proposed to give them $10,000. If they did not want the New Districts in, why did they not let them alone? They were dragged in against their will, and now, since they were in, they simply demanded justice.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to take $5,000 from No. 7, and add to No. 22. Lost.

Mr. SHIPTON now renewed his motion, to strike out 2¼ mills, in the second paragraph of section two, and insert 1½ mills. Lost.

Mr. A. M. BROWN moved to strike out from the second section the words "are hereby increased above what is authorized by former acts of Assembly, &c.," which was agreed to.

Mr. A. M. BROWN also moved to amend the second paragraph of section two, so as to read thus: "Upon the actual yearly rates of all goods, wares, merchandise, and articles of trade and commerce, including sales at auction and otherwise, two and one-fourth mills on the dollar." The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. MORROW, the Appropriation Ordinance, as amended, was finally passed.

The PRESIDENT submitted an appeal from Mr. William M. Darlington from the report of the viewers, awarding him damages for his property taken for the extension of Pike street, in the Ninth ward, between the line of the Fifth ward and Allegheny street. Mr. Darlington desires to be heard in the matter before the report of the said viewers shall be finally acted upon, in conformity with act of Legislature, passed January 6, 1864. He submits that the amount awarded him is only a trifle more than one-half the actual value of the property involved.

Mr. McCLINTOCK moved that when Councils adjourn they adjourn to meet on Tuesday, February 4d, at 2 o'clock P. M. Agreed to.

EXTENSION OF WATER WORKS.

Mr. PHILLIPS then presented the draft of a proposed act of assessments, as follows:

Mr. PHILLIPS presented the following draft of a bill relative to a loan for extending the Pittsburgh Water Works.

An act to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money.

Be it enacted, etc.

SEC. 1. That the city of Pittsburgh be and is hereby authorized to borrow a sum of money not exceeding ————, to used for the purpose of extending the Water Works of said city, and for no other purpose whatever, to be borrowed at such times and in such amounts as the Councils of said city may by ordinance direct.

SEC. 2. That the city of Pittsburgh shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered to issue coupon bonds for the payment of any sums of money which may be borrowed in pursuance of this act, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, bearing interest at a rate not more than —— per cent. per annum, to be executed in such form and in such manner, and payable at such times as Councils may by ordinance direct; provided, however, that none of said bonds shall be sold for less than the par value thereof; and provided further, that all bonds issued in pursuance of this act shall be exempt from taxation for city purposes.

SEC. 3 That the loan authorized by this act, shall be known as the "Water Extension Loan," and all bonds issued in pursuance hereof shall be separate and apart from all other indebtedness of said city.

SEC. 4. That the Councils of said city of Pittsburgh shall annually at the time other appropriations are made appropriate out of the revenue from water rents a sum sufficient to pay the interest accrued or to accrue during the year, upon all outstanding bonds which may have been issued in pursuance of this act to be set apart as a sinking fund for the extinguishment of said indebtedness.

SEC. 5. The interest coupons of any bond which may be issued in pursuance of this act shall be received in payment of any water rents which may be assessed in said city.

SEC. 6. That the Controller of said city shall in the month of November of each year give public notice for at least ten days, by advertisement in the newspapers authorized to do the city printing, of the amount of money in the sinking fund herein provided, and that he will on the first day of December following, pay such bonds as may be presented in the order of presentation. If the number of bonds presented should not be sufficient to exhaust the said fund, the balance may be estimated in the revenue for the next ensuing year, or invested in such manner as Councils may by ordinance direct.

Mr. SHIPTON moved that the restriction relative to the payment of all contracts *in cash* be stricken out. The bonds might not be sold as readily as desirable, while they might be taken by contractors in payment for the work done.

Mr. PHILLIPS explained the reasons for the restriction, which was suggested by the committee; but as Councils had control of the matter he would accept the amendment.

The amendment striking out the restriction was therefore adopted.

Mr. A. M. BROWN moved to fill the first blank by inserting the sum of $1,000,000. Agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to fill the second blank by inserting "not to exceed seven and three-tenths per cent.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to amend by inserting "seven per cent.

Mr. PHILLIPS accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

The motion striking out the restriction relative to the payment of all contracts *in cash* was reconsidered, and it was then resolved *not* to strike out said restriction.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to fill the third blank by inserting the sum of "two per cent Agreed to.

Mr. MORROW moved that the act, as amended, be approved, which was agreed to.

A UNIFORMED POLICE.

When the ordinance to increase the number of police was under consideration, for concurrence,

Mr. TANNER remarked that he had an amendment to offer, namely—that the police should be uniformed, so that the citizens might be enabled to distinguish them as policemen. The generality of them were indifferent looking men, as regarded their dress, and a change in this respect was very desirable. Strangers in the city, or ladies who might be belated or compelled to travel the streets at unseasonable hours, would thus be enabled to place themselves under the protection of the police with some degree of confidence; but at present, no one could safely rely on the presumption that a man was an officer simply because he wore a star on his lappel, or represented himself as an officer.

Mr. PHILLIPS explained that the ordinance gave full power to the Committee to make the regulation suggested, and that it was the intention to uniform the police the same as in New York city.

The ordinance was concurred in.

THE MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Mr. A. M. BROWN directed the attention of Councils to the printed copy of the proceedings of the session of Wednesday, January 14th, which had been left on the desks of the members. It had been gotten up by the publishers of the COMMERCIAL and would form a very valuable record at the end of the year. The proceedings of each session would be given, in the same neat shape, and the *Record* would be found exceedingly convenient and valuable as a matter of reference. The reports were much fuller than the minutes kept by the clerks, and as files had been ordered, the members should carefully preserve the *Record*, which would become more and more valuable as the year progressed. He thought that the newspaper having the enterprise to get up the *Record* was entitled to the thanks of the members.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Select and Common Councils be added to the Finance Committee. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WHITE, from the Street Committee, reported an ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Liberty street, from Carson to Clymer streets. Read and laid over under the rules.

Mr. McCLELLAND presented a petition from property holders on Mulberry alley, Ninth ward, to grade, pave and curb Mulberry alley, from South to Taylor streets. Also, a petition from property holders on Smallman street, Ninth ward, for grading, paving and curbing Smallman street, from Morton to Taylor streets. Referred to Street Committee with instructions to report an ordinance.

THE PROPOSED NEW COMMITTEES.

The action of Common Council, on the report of the Special Committee recommending the creation of a Committee on Surveys, Committee on Sewerage, and Committee on Streets in New Districts, having been reported, a motion was made to concur and appoint a Committee of Conference.

Mr. GALLAHER opposed the creation of a Committee on Sewerage. The Street Committee was abundantly able to attend to the duties as heretofore.

Mr. SHIPTON favored a uniform plan of sewerage for the whole city. It should be carefully prepared and mapped out in regular form; the direction, grade, caliber, etc., should be given; and the whole subject of drainage thoroughly systematized. He did not desire to take the labor from the Street Committee, but suggested a comprehensive system.

Mr. GALLAGHER said such a plan had been under consideration by the Committee, and to take away their power would be to cast an unjust reflection upon them.

The request for a committee of conference was acceeded to, and Messrs. Gallagher and Morrow appointed on the part of Select Council.

THE INSPECTION OF MEATS.

Mr. OGDEN, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced an ordinance providing for the inspection of meats within the city limits. He stated that he understood an act was about to be presented to the Legislature, creating the office of Meat Inspector for Allegheny county, but he had no accurate information on the subject. He only desired that the ordinance be read, and referred to the Ordinance Committee, which was done.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, - - - - - - - W. A. TOMLINSON.
Clerk, - - - - - - - - H. McMASTER.

The Council was called to order by President TOMLINSON.

The roll was then called, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Ahlborn, Barnhill, Barton, Batchelor, Beales, Berger, Boggs, Brush, Daub, Dravo, Davis, Fitzsimmons, Friday, Hare, Hemphill Herron, Hillerman, Jeremy, Kremer, Mawhinney, Meyer, Moorhead, M'Clean, Rebman, Reed, Reynolds, Robb, Rosewell, Scott, A. R., Scott, J. A., Sims, Torley, Torrence, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Welsh, Zern, and President Tomlinson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. McMaster, the Clerk, and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The PRESIDENT stated that the members would find on their desks lists of the Standing Committees. Some of the members had only been appointed on one Committee, but as three additional Committees had been created, they would be placed upon them.

NEW POLICE REGULATIONS.

Mr. HARE offered the following ordinance, which was read:

An ordinance providing for the appointment and regulation of the police force of the City of Pittsburgh:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That hereafter the police force of the city shall consist of not more than one hundred men; one of whom shall be designated as Chief of Police, one as Captain, and not more than eight as Lieutenants. The number to be employed to be fixed from time to time by the Police Committee. There shall be no distinction between day and night police, but the whole force shall be subject to the control of the Mayor, and be detailed for duty as he may direct.

SEC. 2. The Mayor shall at the first regular meeting of the Police Committee after his introduction into office, nominate to said Committee such persons as he may desire to appoint upon said force, and if any person so nominated be rejected by said Committee, he shall make new nominations until the requisite number shall have been confirmed. No one shall be appointed as a member of said force except he be a qualified voter of the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 3. The Mayor shall have power in cases of emergency, with the concurrence of the Police Committee, to appoint special policemen, but in such cases he shall report to Councils at their first meeting the necessity for and the expenditure made on account of said increase.

SEC. 4. The Mayor may suspend from pay and duty any member of the police force for any specified time not exceeding ten days, and may dismiss any member from said force, but in case of dismissal he shall at the next meeting of the Police Committee report the facts to said Committee, and nominate a suitable person to supply the vacancy, who may be rejected as in case of original appointment.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the police force and prescribe their duties which, when approved by the Police Committee shall be binding upon all the members of said force.

SEC. 6 The salary of the Chief of Police shall be $1,500 per annum; the pay of the Captain, $2 35 per day; of each of the Lieutenants $2 25 per day, and of each of the policemen $2 00 per day; *provided*, that none of said officers shall be entitled to pay for any time they may be absent from duty, unless such absence be by disability arising from injuries received in the service.

On motion of Mr. HARE the rules were suspended, and the ordinance read three times and passed.

STREET ASSESSMENT.

Mr. HARE also presented a petition from Mr. John M. Faas, representing that he owned a lot on the corner of Logan street and Pennsylvania avenue, in the Sixth ward, which had been assessed for the payment of two bills for grading and paving the sidewalks on Logan street, the pavement having been washed away by the waste water from the hill four times in eight years. He therefore prayed that he should be relieved of one-half the amount of assessment.

Mr. HARE moved that the petition be referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr. BRUSH objected to giving the committee power to act. He owned the property adjoining, and had been compelled to pay his assessment.

Mr. HARE withdrew the "power to act," and the petition was referred to Street Committee.

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BRUSH offered the following resolution, which was read three times and passed:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfer of appropriations: From appropriation No. 2, to appropriation No. 5, $225 47; from appropriation No. 10 to appropriation No. 5, $130 24; from appropriation No. 17 to appropriation No. 5, $500 00; from appropriation No. 18 to appropriation No. 5, $86 96; from appropriation No. 20 to appropriation No. 5, $4 00; from appropriation No. 21 to appropriation No. 5, $365 81.

PUBLIC GAS LAMPS.

Mr. REBMAN presented a petition for the erection of a public gas lamp on Franklin street, between Logan and Fulton streets, in the Sixth ward. Read and referred to Committee on Gas Lighting.

Mr. SIMS presented a petition for two lamps on the south side of Sixth street, above Smithfield. Same reference.

Mr. WELDON presented a resolution providing for the erection of a public gas lamp on the corner of Duquesne Way and O'Brien alley. Same reference.

PETITIONS FOR WATER PIPE.

Mr. REBMAN presented a petition praying for the laying of a four inch water pipe on Crawford street, from Center avenue to Reed street. Referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. MEYERS, a petition asking that a water pipe be placed on St. Patricks alley, from Van Braam to Marion street. Referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. BARNHILL, a petition for placing a four-inch water pipe on Wide alley. Same reference.

DIAMOND ALLEY SEWER.

Mr. SIMS presented a remonstrance against the erection of a public sewer on Diamond alley. Referred to Street Committee. S. C. amended by adding the words "with instructions to postpone making any contracts for the present year." C. C. adhere and ask for a Committee of Conference. S. C. appoint Messrs. Ogden and Shipton. No further action in C. C.

THE STREET DISTRICTS.

Mr. REYNOLDS presented a petition from residents of Lawrenceville, praying that a Street Commissioner be appointed for the old borough, together with such other parts of the new district as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved that the petition be referred to the Street Committee, and that they be directed to report an ordinance defining the boundaries of the city.

Mr. BATCHELOR thought that the subject should be referred to the Committee appointed at the last meeting to define such boundaries.

Mr. HILLERMAN said the matter should be definitely settled at once.

Mr. REYNOLDS finally withdrew the petition and resolution for the present.

EXTENSION OF WATER PIPES.

Mr. McCLEAN presented a petition from citizens of Oakland township, praying that the water pipe be extended from the place it now terminates, on Pennsylvania avenue, to Seneca street; thence along Seneca street to Beech alley, and thence along said alley to Madison street. Read and referred to Water Committee.

POWDER MAGAZINES AT THE ARSENAL.

Mr. SCOTT offered the following resolution, which was read three times and adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils be instructed to petition Congress to have the powder magazines in the Allegheny Arsenal removed outside of the city limits, and that our Representatives be instructed to make every effort to have them removed.

CHANGE IN A COMMITTEE.

Mr. MAWHINNEY declined serving on the Committee on City Property, giving as a reason that he had been a member of it for three years, and Mr. Hare was selected to fill the vacancy.

STREET DISTRICTS.

Mr. REYNOLDS offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of seven, three from the Select and four from the Common Council, be appointed a committee to divide the new city district into street districts, and report an ordinance creating the same.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Reynolds, Batchelor, McClean and Torley appointed on part of C. C. S. C. concurred and appointed Messrs. Gross, Ogdon and Coffin.

ALLEGHENY ENGINE HOUSE.

Mr. HARE presented a bill from Messrs. Gordon & Stewart for $143 92 for work done on the Allegheny Engine House. Read and referred to Committee on City Property.

"THE MUNICIPAL RECORD."

Mr. TORLEY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Messenger be instructed to have placed under each desk of both Councils a Patent Hat Rack; also, that there be purchased by the same party files for the "Municipal Record," gratuitously furnished by the DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Mr. TORLEY said that the "Record" would prove a great convenience to the members, and the expense of the files would be very trifling.

A vote was then taken on the resolution, when the Chair decided that it had been adopted.

Mr. REED called for a division, but the call was overruled by the Chair.

DRAINAGE OF FULTON STREET.

Mr. JEREMY, a petition from citizens of the Sixth ward, asking that some measures be adopted towards providing for the proper drainage of Fulton street. Referred to Committee on Streets.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

The ordinance making appropriations for the expenditures of the city for the year 1868, adopted in Select Council, was then taken up.

Mr. A. R. SCOTT objected to the appropriation for Water Works being placed at only $60,000.

Mr. BRUSH stated that the Finance Committee had been requested to increase the appropriation to $175,000, but they had concluded not to do so. Extensive alterations in the works were proposed, and in case it was decided to make the improvement during the present year, the necessary funds could be raised by the city issuing bonds.

Mr. SCOTT withdrew his objection, and the ordinance, as reported from Select Council, was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

The Councils then met in joint session for the purpose of electing three members of the Board of Health.

PRESIDENT McAULEY read the following communication:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
January 25th, 1868.

To the Presidents of Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN:—The term of service of David Fitzsimmons, James Chambers and David Hutchinson as members of the Board of Health expires on the first day of February, 1868.

The act supplementary to an act incorporating the Board of Health requires the election to take place on joint ballot, on the last Monday of January.

Respectfully yours,
DAVID FITZSIMMONS,
President of the Board.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination:

Dr. T. W. Shaw, D. Fitzsimmons, James Chambers, General A. L. Pearson, David Hutchinson and Dr. A. H. Gross.

A ballot was then entered into with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Dr. T. W. Shaw	29	D. Fitzsimmons	43
James Chambers	16	Gen. A. L. Pearson	29
David Hutchinson	26	Dr. A. H. Gross	52

The PRESIDENT announced that Messrs. Fitzsimmons and Gross had been elected. There being a tie vote between Dr. Shaw and General Pearson, another ballot was ordered.

SECOND BALLOT.

Gen. A. L. Pearson	34	Dr. T. W. Shaw	22
D. Hutchinson	7	James Chambers	1

Gen. PEARSON was then declared elected.

Mr. MORROW moved that the election of Messrs. Gross, Fitzsimmons and Pearson be made unanimous, which was adopted.

The joint session then adjourned and the Select Council retired to their chamber.

THE "IRON CLAD OATH."

Mr. BATCHELOR stated that the Consolidation Bill required that all the city officers should take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or what was called in the Custom House during the war, the "Iron Clad Oath." The matter had apparently been overlooked, and he thought that it should be remedied at once.

At the suggestion of the President, Mr. BATCHELOR prepared the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the attention of Councils be called to an oversight in omitting to administer the oath according to the twenty-fifth section of the "Act Extending the Boundaries of the City of Pittsburgh," inasmuch as that section requires the officers elect to swear that they will support the Constitution of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the Select and Common Councils be requested to meet in joint session at the next meeting for that purpose.

THE WATER EXTENSION.

Mr. BRUSH moved that the Clerks of Select and Common Councils be instructed to forward to the Legislature copies of the proposed act authorizing the city to borrow $1,000,000 for the purpose of extending the Water Works. Adopted.

Council then adjourned.

Election of Councilmen.

The election in the Second ward yesterday to select a suitable person to represent the ward in the Common Council, *vice* Controller Steel, occasioned considerable interest, and resulted in the election of Mr. D. W. C. Carroll, Independent Republican, over Mr. Thomas Bailey, the Republican nominee, by a majority of two, the vote standing—Mr. Carroll, 203, Mr. Bailey, 201. Several other gentlemen had announced their intention to be candidates, but they reconsidered their decision, and left the field open to Messrs. Carroll and Bailey. Although the contest was an exciting one, the best of feeling prevailed between the friends of the candidates during the day, and the defeated party acquiesced gracefully in the decision of the people. Mr. Carroll is a staunch Republican, and will make an excellent Councilman.

A special election was also held in Oakland yesterday to fill a vacancy in the Common Council, occasioned by a tie vote between the opposing candidates. Mr. John Fleming, the Republican nominee, was defeated by Mr. J. Gerner, the opposing candidate, by a majority of twenty-nine.

Temperance Meeting.

The Allegheny Temperance League meets this evening in the North Avenue M. E. (Rev. E. B. Snyder's) church. The address of the evening will be delivered by the Rev. John Moore, of Philadelphia. The Choir will furnish choice music.

Rare Chance for Business Men.

On Tuesday February 4th, Messrs. Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, auctioneers, will sell that very desirable leasehold business property in the Diamond, Allegheny City. See auction advertisement.

Penn Street Property at Auction.

Saturday, February 1st, at 2½ o'clock P. M., Messrs. Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, Auctioneers, will sell that desirable four story brick dwelling house No. 99 Penn street, containing fourteen commodious rooms, with all the improvements incident to a first class dwelling. Also, at 3½ o'clock P. M., several lots of ground adjoining the Union National Bank, corner of Fourth and Markets streets. See auction advertisements.

Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher.

Will immediately relieve and permanently cure the most aggravated case of dyspepsia, flatulency, sour stomach, constipation, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Physicians, clergymen and all who use it join in unbounded praise of its great virtues. Sold wholesale and retail by John A. Best, Pennsylvania avenue.

In Thousands of Cases,

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers do no fail to procure it. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. TTh-tf

ABSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 21st. On his return will be permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

No Health without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion: but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvelous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum or wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralized limb, or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of DEATH.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by *preventing*, as far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœpathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail. *

DIED:

LYON—In Allegheny city, Saturday night, 25th inst., JOHN LYON, of Lyon, Shorb & Co., in the eighty sixth year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his son, J. Patton Lyon, Western Avenue, TUESDAY, 28TH, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL.
COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 27, 1868.

Business with most of the bankers and brokers to-day was very dull, and discounting at the banks quite moderate. There was a limited amount of paper offering on the outside market, but not much that can be negotiated under from 1 to 1½ per cent. a month.

—The list of stocks and bonds bulletined for Tuesday evening's sales, at McIlwaine's auction rooms, comprises as great a variety as that of a few weeks ago. Nearly all the stocks in this list pay regular dividends, and always command a good price. The following list contains the programme for this (Tuesday) evening:

- 17 shares Iron City National Bank;
- 9 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
- 3 shares Mechanics' National Bank;
- 8 shares Allegheny National Bank;
- 15 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company;
- 83 shares Allegheny Gas Company;
- 13 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge Company;
- 6 shares Citizens' Insurance Company;
- 14 shares Allegheny Insurance Company;
- 12 shares Western Insurance Company;
- 6 shares Eureka Insurance Company;
- 25 shares People's National Bank;
- 20 shares Second National Bank;
- 10 shares Keystone Savings Bank;
- 8 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.;
- 10 shares Allegheny Valley Railroad,
- 1,000 shares Marine Oil Company;
- $6,000 Superior Iron Company 8 per cent. Bonds.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, January 25th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 20	$499,717 96	$50,310 93
" 21	348,943 19	61,336 52
" 22	353,226 75	95,514 03
" 23	304,467 97	50,998 59
" 24	301,096 12	59,692 30
" 25	252,214 30	48,422 19
Totals	$2,059,726 29	$366,275 56

—Governments are strong and higher. The investment demand for the Five-Twenties is very heavy. Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾; U.S. 5-20s, '62, 111½; do '64, 109½; do '65, May and November, 110½; do '65, January and July, 108¼; U. S. 10-40s, 104¼; May 1865, Compounds, 117⅜; June 7-30s, 108¼; July 7-30s, 108¼; Gold, 141½; 5-20s, 1867, 108¼.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments today:—Gold, 141⅜; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111½; do 1864, 109½; do 1865, 110½; U. S. 10-40s, 104¼; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 108¼; do 1867, 108¼; June 7-30s 108¼; July do, 108¼; May Compounds, 1865, 117⅜.

—Railway stocks are not as rampant as they were reported to be on Saturday. Fort Wayne holds the advance of last week, yet the stock is yet much below its merits. But merit has not much to do with prices at the New York Stock Boards. The following show the noon quotations: Michigan Southern, 89½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 97⅜; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 105; Erie, 78¼; Chicago and Northwestern, 60¼.

The Sunday *Herald* says that speculation in railway shares is becoming rampant, and the event of the day was the advance in Erie to 76½@76¾—a natural result of the stoppage of sales of the stock by "pools," in consequence of there being no more to sell. The street has taken the whole of the stock held by the clique, and in addition a large amount has been sold "short." Among the buyers were many strong parties and outside investors, while it is supposed that the speculative director himself bought a large portion of the stock sold by the clique, of which he was the principal member. The heaviest sales were made in the regular way yesterday, and the deliveries this morning were on a correspondingly large scale. The disappointment of the clique with the result of their operation is said to be very great, and the probability now is that those who belonged to it will turn their attention to covering their "shorts" and then in "bulling" the market on their own account. The fact of Erie being at least ten per cent. below the average of the other railway shares is calculated to make the street deal in it more largely than any other stock, and therefore it is likely to soon find its proper place in the market. The bugbear of the clique being a seller no longer exists, and the full weight of the clique's sales has been felt. The growing plethora of money cannot fail to stimulate speculation, and the great danger is that prices will rise far beyond their real value before the upward movement culminates. The case of a Broad street stock house against the Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company came up to-day before Judge Cardozo, on several motions to continue the injunction, as well as to require the proceeds of the new issue of shares to be deposited in the hands of a receiver, and to compel the defendants to answer certain allegations in reference to the issue of the $4,900,000 of new stock and the disposition made of the proceeds. The Judge took the papers and announced that he would render his decision on Monday.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY EVENING, January 27, 1868.

In the general market there were no new features requiring special or extended comment. Transactions continue very light. Buyers are only taking such amounts as are actually requisite to supplying their immediate wants, holding off for lower prices or easier times.

Receipts of produce, although still very light, are improving, and are apparently adequate to the demand. We note since our last the following: Flour, 850 bbls; apples, 10 bbls; corn, 1,195 sacks; wheat, 139 sacks; barley, 498 sacks; Rye, 230 sacks; oats, 1,080 sacks, and butter, 15 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Demand fair for choice apples at $4 00@$5 00 ℔ bbl. Sales noted of 40 bbls at $4@4 50, and 10 bbls very choice at $4 75@5 00 ℔ bbl.

ASHES—There is a fair jobbing demand, and market steady, at 4¾c for common soda ash; 5¼c for refined, and 12c ℔ lb for pearls.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Trade moderate at 16c for S. C. hams; 10½c for shoulders; 12c for sides; 16c for S. C. breakfast bacon; 19c for dried beef; 13½c for lard in tierces, and 14½c for lard in kegs and buckets.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 10 for No. 1, and 87c ℔ gallon for No. 2.

BUTTER—Receipts light and inadequate to the demand. Choice readily commands 40@42c ℔ lb, and fair from 35@40c ℔ lb.

EGGS—We note sales of 5 bbls fresh eggs at 40c ℔ doz.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote peaches at 10@11½c, and apples at 7@7½c ℔ lb. Market dull.

CRANBERRIES—There is very little doing, and we continue to quote cultivated at $12 ℔ bbl, and common at $10 ℔ bbl.

SEEDS—Market dull for nearly all kinds of seed, excepting Flaxseed, for which there is a demand at $2 25 ℔ bushel. We note an offer to purchase 100 bushels Clover seed, to close out, at $7 50 ℔ bushel, but the holder refused to take less than $8 ℔ bushel. No sales of Timothy Seed reported.

HAY—Sales noted of 10 loads of loose Timothy, per country wagons, at $20@22 ℔ ton. Prices generally range from $19@22 ℔ ton as to quality.

CHEESE—There is very little doing and prices are nominal. Receipts are small We note sales of Goshen at 18c: Factory at 17c and Hamburg at 15c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There is no regular quotation to be given, as all sales depends upon the quality of the article. City rectified ranges from $1 90@2 30; old half corn and half rye $2 50@3 50, and prime old rye $4@6 ℔ gallon as to age and quality.

GRAIN—The market is reported generally very dull and unchanged except in oats, on which there is a slight advance, as we note sales of 700 bush from depot at 67c ℔ bush, and from store at 68@71c ℔ bush, as per lots, to dealers. Corn continues dull and prices nominally $1 for new ear; $1 05 for new shelled, and $1 10@1 12 for old shelled ℔ bush. Rye was bought readily at $1 40@1 43 ℔ bush. Barley is steady with light receipts, and no fall offering. We quote spring at $1 80@1 85 ℔ bush. We note sales of red winter wheat, to millers, at $2 50@2 55 ℔ bush as to quality, and white wheat at $2 60@2 65 ℔ bush. No. 1 spring may be quoted at $2 30@2 35 ℔ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We note sales of buckwheat flour at $5 00@5 50 ℔ hundred, as to quality and quantity purchased. We note sales of 50 sacks prime western at $5 00 ℔ hundred.

FLOUR—Trade is only moderate and receipts continue very light. We quote good spring brands at $10 75@11 00 ℔ bbl, and some holding for $11 25 ℔ bbl; winter $11 25 to $12 50@12 75 ℔ bbl, as to quality.

Petroleum at Boston.

From the *Bulletin* we learn that the market for petroleum remains quiet and unchanged. Bonded oil is firm at previous rates, and the advance in gold has enabled shippers to fill a few orders for the foreign market. But the European export trade is about over for the season, and though the volume has been fair, the results, as regards profits, are quite unsatisfactory. Free refined oil is in very moderate demand from the trade. The low prices at which the common grades of Western are offered render the business quite unremunerative to our local manufacturers, who hold their product at relatively high rates, if quality is not taken into the account. Crude oil is firm, and higher at the point of production, now selling at $2@2 05 at the wells, with a daily average yield of some 11@12,000 bbls. We have no change to note in this market.

We quote crude Petroleum firm at 12@13c ℔ gal., in bulk, and nominally 17@18c in barrels. Refined oil in bond is quiet but firm, with sales at 22@25c ℔ gal. for western, 26@28c for Boston, and 38c in cans and cases for shipment to Southern latitudes. Free do. is in moderate demand at 41@43c ℔ gallon for Western, 44@45c for Boston, and 48c for Downer's Kerosene. Naptha is in fair demand, with sales at a range of 17@32 ℔ gallon as to gravity. Residuum is nominal at $3 75@4 25 ℔ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 28, 1868.

BUSINESS—Dull. The sales made were few and far between. In regard to prices we have no particular changes to notice. The eastern markets were dull, with a limited demand for the various discriptions. In regard to prices in the East, dispatches were received giving the following figures. The receipts were 1,309 barrels.

Philadelphia—P. L. S. to W., 21¾c.; S. W., 22¾c Crude, 15½@15¾c ℔ gallon.

New York—Sales P. L. S. to W., 23c; S. W., 23½@24c. Crude in bulk, 9½c.

Oil City—Dispatches have been received announcing that the market was dull. The asking rates were $2 35 ℔ bbl.

In regard to sales, we have nothing new to notice. Crude spot oil was held at 7c. For future delivery the rates were various, and we therefore omit them.

REFINED OIL.—Sales 1,000 bbls—S White, Philadelphia—between 10th and 20th of February—23c.

An offer of 23c for S White, was made for future delivery, say February, at 23c. The holder refused to take less than 23¼c. The sale had not been consummated when we left the market,

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

W Wilson	49	O B Jones	336
Fawcett, Lyon, S & Co	84	H Koehler & Co	84
Lockhart & Frew	756		
Total			1,309

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hutchinson Oil Ref Co, 47 bbls benzole, to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Ref Co, 92 bbls ref, to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Morrison, Myers & Co, 250 bbls ref, to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

E Jageman & Co, 224 bbls ref, to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 137 bbls benzole, to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 100 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Nat. Refining & Storing Co, 294 bbls benzole, to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 1 bbl ref, to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Oil to Arrive.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VENANGO CITY, January 27, 1868.

Shipped per Allegheny Valley Railroad: Fairview Refinery, five hundred and four barrels crude oil; Oosmos Refinery, two hundred and fifty-two; total, seven hundred and fifty-six.

WOOL.

NEW YORK.

The market is dull, quiet and depressed, says the *Economist*. There is no spring trade in woolens yet, and the few sales that are made are effected at a sacrifice; yet in view of these facts and also of the gloom which yet hangs over the future of the woolen trade, a large amount of wool is held out of the market with the expectation of realizing better prices; while the wool in the West, both in the hands of dealers and also growers, is held above any present market prices, in anticipation that the month of February is to bring a trade in woolens which will carry up wool 5 to 10c ℔ lb. Even Western dealers in December bought on the idea that wool would go up in February, and some of them, to-day, would gladly sell at the prices they then bought at. There is no doubt but prices are tending down towards where they were the first of December.

The sales for the week include 310,000 lbs fleece at prices ranging from 42@48c for state and Micqigan; 50c for Ohio, and some at private terms; 350 bales pulled at 25@40c for country pulled; 40@42c for super pulled; 250 bales sheepskins on private terms; 50 bales Texas, 30 000 lbs do, 18@20c for Burry C; 24@25c for good; 175,000 lbs California, 23@27c; 3,000 lbs Noils, 39c; 18 bales shearings, 25@25c; 25 bales Cape on private terms.

The question this week which has engaged the attention of the trade most particularly has been the failure of Tyler, McInnes & Co., of Boston, one of the largest and best known wool houses of the United States. This failure was preceded just one week by the very sudden death of Mr. Falkner, one of the partners, few doubt that the certainty of an immediate expose of the financial condition of the firm was the cause of the sudden termination of the life of the high toned and over sensitive nature of the junior partner of the firm.

SUSPENSION OF WOOLEN MILLS.

LEWISTON, ME., January 21.—The woolen mills owned by A. P. Morrill, at Redfield, have been obliged to suspend operations on account of low water. Other mills in this State have suspended for the same reason. All the mills in this city, however, are running as usual, the water power here being equal to the severest drouth.

The sheep firm of Flint, Bixby & Co., Monterey county, California, own 75,000 sheep, which feed on a range of 200,000 acres. The firm commenced sheep-raising fifteen years ago with a capital of $5,000. The first flock was of the common Mexican breeds which have been improved by imported fine-wool rams.

BOSTON.

The wool market, says the *Bulletin*, has again relapsed into dullness; but this time there is no giving way in prices, with stocks reduced to a manageable compass, and holders, for the most part, in easy financial circumstances. In fact, the low and medium, as well as the very choice grades of domestic fleece, are rather scarce, and cannot pe replaced from the country except at higher prices. The same may be said of good lots of native combing and delaine wool, which are wanted and command very full prices. California and Texas wools, as a substitute for foreign, also, continue in special request, and are sold quite close up.

The fact that goods remain dull, with the prospects of the spring trade not over brilliant, exerts a depressing effect upon the market for raw material. Manufacturers are proceeding very cautiously, with but a portion of their machinery in operation, and will not be likely to buy wool freely, till their products begin to move off at a quicker pace than at present. They have a wholesome and natural fear of an over production, and will take every possible precaution to gauge their product by the actual wants of consumers and the trade. They are not yet buying fine wool in large quantities, but continue to pick up lots of good medium and extra, as well as of unwashed fleece, suited to the staple class of fabrics needed for general consumption and the early spring trade.

But holders are disposed to patiently await the moving of the waters, and will do nothing to precipitate a further decline in prices, which would be disastrous both to the growing and commercial interests. The late heavy losses in the wool business have rendered sellers very cautious, lest they should add the greater evil of bad debts to the lesser one of unremunerative prices. They are very glad to sell to cash customers; but do not care to run any risk for the sake of effecting large transactions, which, at the best, yield but very small profits. There is scarcely anything doing in foreign wool, and no stocks, except of the carpet grades, which are not much wanted.

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

During the past week trade in pig has been very dull, with but few sales, says the *Journal* of last week. Owing to the suspension of navigation it has been impossible to ship much. We quote as follows, with the remark, that concessions can be had on all brands, perhaps, except Hecla cold blast:

Mill, hot blast	$41 00@42 00
Foundry, hot blast	44 00@45 00
Carwheel	63 00

The receipts during the week are 1,018 tons; shipments, 40 tons.

There is nothing doing in bar iron, and prices remain unchanged. Nails are little sought after at $5 25 for 10d.

The Belfont Iron Works will start on Monday, and it is thought one, and perhaps both the bar mills, will start up soon. The Stove Foundry will probably resume operations some time next week. The Machine Shop and Hoe works are busy.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Since our last report 550 tons have been received. The following furnaces have gone out of blast: Eagle, Lincoln, Buckeye, Limestone, Olive and Harrison, and nearly all the balance will go out in the next thirty days except, perhaps, the stone-coal furnaces. We quote:

H. B. Mill at	$41 00@42 00
H. B. Foundry at	44 00@45 00
C. B. car wheel at	60 00

The shipments have been moderate, and very few transactions in pig.—*Portsmouth Republican.*

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is firm, with gold ruling high, and an improved demand for the favorite brands of foreign. These are in small stock, and, with imports mostly in abeyance, would soon be clean out at the ordinary rate of consumption. Manufacturers are a little more disposed to buy ahead than for some time past, believing that prices have touched the lowest possible point. American iron, says the *Bulletin*, is in fair supply, and selling in small lots at relative low prices. The current home production is moderate, owing to the dull market and unremunerative values. But stocks are mostly in first hands, with large consumers and dealers buying only as wanted. Manufactured iron, especially English bar and most kinds of hardware, is in large over stock and very slow of sale. But the supply is not likely to be further increased, as home manufacturers are waiting for Congress to repeal the internal tax on production.

Scotch pig is firm, with sales of No. 1, in small lots from yard, at $41@44 ℔ ton for the various brands. American is quiet and unchanged, with sales of retail lots at $40@45 ℔ ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@60 ℔ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is dull and lower, with sales of English and American, from store, at $85@90 ℔ ton for common, and $95@100 for refined. Railroad iron is quiet at $52 ℔ ton, gold, for English, and $78@80 ℔ ton, currency, for American. Cast steel is selling at 18@23c ℔ lb for English, and 21@23c for American. Anchors are selling at 8½@8¾c ℔ lb; chain cables, (¾@2 inches thick) 8¼@8¾c ℔ lb; coil chains, (¾@1¼ inches thick) 12¼@8¾c ℔ lb. Boiler plates are selling at 7¾c for flanges, 5¾c for C No 1, and 5¼c ℔ lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is nominal at 10½@11c gold, and 15@16c currency. English and American do are selling at 6½@10c ℔ lb. Nails are selling at 5⅜@5½c ℔ lb for assorted sizes. Old iron is quiet at $1 25@1 60 ℔ 100 lbs for cast, and $1 75@2 00 for scrap.

Pork Packing in Iowa.

From a late number of the Keokuk *Gate City*, we glean the following in regard to pork packing in Iowa for the year 1867-68. Notwithstanding the shortness of the corn crop the past year, Iowa farmers are again turning their attention to hog raising, as this year's statistics will show. The raising of sheep to which their attention was more fully turned during the war (owing to the extreme prices that prevailed for wool,) now that the war is over, has ceased to be as profitable as hog raising. The number of hogs packed at the different points in our State are as follows:

Keokuk	69,000	Eddyville	5,114
Des Moines	15,500	Ottumwa	18,000
Davenport	4,000	Bloomfield	1,750
Muscatine	16,000	Glenwood	1,100
Dubuque	10,000	Council Bluffs	7,500
Burlington	9,000	Oskaloosa	400
Farmington	2,300	Ft. Madison	2,250
Sadula	12,000		
Making the total			172,914

Against 115,241 last year, showing an increase in number of 50 per cent. We would not, however, estimate the real increase at over 25 per cent., as fewer hogs this year have been shipped to Chicago than ever before; none at all scarcely, until toward the close of the packing season. The falling off in net weight, as compared with last year, as well as in the production of lard and grease, is very large. 45 lbs ℔ head in weight, and fully 12 lbs per hog in lard and grease. Fewer stock hogs are left in the country this than last year and no packing has been done in the country by the farmers, beyond their own wants for family use.

Should the severe weather continue we are now having, we are fearful that many of the stock hogs left will die, as they are mostly all young hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 27, 1868.

FLOUR—Sold at $9@10 30 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Opened dull; sales of No. 1 at $2 10@2 12; No. 2 at $2 06@2 07, closing steady at $2 08½@2 08¾ for No. 2.

CORN—Unsettled and closed firmer; new 81@82c, closing firm at 81½c; old very quiet at 84@84½c for No. 1; 81½c for No. 2.

OATS—Closed quiet at 58@58¼c.

RYE—Dull at $1 52@1 53 for No. 1.

BARLEY—Firm, and 2@2½c higher, at $2 13@2 15 for No. 2; $1 90 for rejected.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork $20@20 50; prime mess $16. Lard firm and ½c higher, at 12⅝@12½c. Cumberland 9c, packed; rough sides 9c, loose. Green hams steady at 10½@10¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and steady, and closed firm at $7 20@7 30 for light; $8 20@8 25 for good smooth over 200 lbs. Live dull at $5 50@5 90 for shipping; $6 50@7 for prime to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and nominal at $6 75@7 25 for prime beeves.

SHEEP—Inactive and nominal at $2@5 for common to extra choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Flour a shade firmer, but not quotably higher; family $11@11 50. Wheat quiet but firm at $2 55 for No. 1 red winter, and $2 25 for same grade of spring. Corn dull at 80c for ear, shelled is held at 85c. Oats firm at 68c, and at the close holders demanded 69@70c for No. 1. Rye $1 58, and demand limited. Barley tending upward; sales of No. 1 fall at $2 25; holders asked $2 30 at the close. Cotton firmer and active; middling, 16½@16¾c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions firmer but generally without change in prices. Mess Pork $20@21 for old and new. Bulk Meats generally held at 8@10c for shoulders and sides, but we did not hear of any sales. Bacon firm but quiet at 9½c for shoulders, and 11½c for clear sides; sugar cured hams 15@16c. Lard in good demand and prices higher; sales of 800 tierces at 13c for prime city kettle rendered, and 12½@12¾c for country. Butter dull at 33@37c for fresh western. Cheese 14½@15c for Western Reserve, and 16c for factory. Sugar firm at 13@16c for New Orleans Coffee 20@25½c. Molasses 80@90c for New Orleans. Cloverseed in good demand at 12¾@13c ℔ lb; timothy dull at $2 50@2 60; flax $2 25. Linseed oil $1 18@1 20 and dull. Petroleum dull at 42@44c for refined. Money market quiet and easy at 8@10 percent. Exchange steady at par, buying. Gold 140¾@140⅞, buying.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO

5-20 BONDS,

Or Bought at Highest Market Rates

ALSO,

Gold and Coupons,

Sterling and Continental Exchange,

For sale in sums to suit purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 141¼.

NEW YORK January 27 P. M

MONEY.

Very easy at 4@6 ℔ cent. on call, and 6@7 ℔ cent. for prime paper.

STERLING

Quiet and firm at 109½@109⅝.

GOLD

Firmer, opening at 140⅝, advancing to 141¼ and closing at 141⅛.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Active and ⅛@½ ℔ cent higher, with a good demand both speculative and for investment, especially for the later and cheaper issues. Coupons '81, 111¾@111⅞; do '62, 111½@111⅝; do '64, 109½@109⅝; do '65, 110½@110¾; do new, 108⅛@108¼; do '67, 108¼@108⅜; 10-40's, 104¼@104½; 7-30's, 108⅛@108¼.

STOCKS.

The Railway market opened buoyant, with a general advance, and the highest prices of the year were made. Erie rose to 78⅝, Central to 132⅜, Hudson to 78⅝, Southern to 89½, Northwestern preferred to 75⅞, Rock Island 89⅜, Pittsburgh 98, Toledo 114⅜. The rapid advance caused heavy realizations, and before the close there was a general reaction in prices, the market, however continuing active, and closing steady at quotations. Canton, 59½@60 Cumberland, 37@37½; Adams Express, 76@77¼; Western Union, 37¼@37¼; Wells', 45@45¼@46¼; American, 74@75; United States, 78; Quicksilver, 26⅞@27; Mariposa, 8@8½; Pacific Mail, 112¾@113; Merchants' Union, 38@38¼; New York Central, 113⅛; Erie, 77⅜@77½; Hudson, 146¼@146½; Reading, 97½@97⅝; Ohio certificates, 33⅛@33¼; Wabash, 46¾@47¼; St. Paul, 51@51¼; preferred, do., 66@66¼; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 89⅛@89⅜; Illinois Central, 143⅞@135; Pittsburgh, 97⅞@97⅞; Toledo, 113⅛@113⅛; Rock Island, 99¼@99⅜; Northwestern, 60⅝@60⅞; do. preferred, 75½@75⅞. Fort Wayne, 104⅝@104⅞; Missouri, 101¼; new Tennessees 60⅝; old do 63⅛.

MINING SHARES

Quiet and firm. Gregory, $5 45@5 55; Edge Hill, $3 75; Montana, 35@36c; Quartz Hill, $1 15; Wallkill, 40@47c; Davidson, 45c; Smith & Parmelee, $3 00.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury $4,055,221; payments, $2,326,556; balance $109,913,662.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton firmer; sales 350 bales at 18¾@18⅞c for middling uplands, the latter an extreme. Flour—Receipts 2,660 bbls; a shade firmer; sales 8,100 bbls at $8 50@9 00 for superfine State and western; $9 80@10 75 for extra State; $9 50@12 for extra western; $12 60@14 85 for white wheat extra; $9 80@13 75 for round hoop Ohio; $10 50@12 00 for common to good St. Louis; $11@16 00 for good to choice extra do, closing firm. California in fair request sales 550 sacks at $12 25@13 50. Rye flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $7 50@9 25. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 33,626 bush; 1@2c better; sales 34,500 bush at $2 53 for No. 1 spring, delivered; $2 19 for No. 2 do; $2 43 for mixed spring; $2 15 for white California. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Malt in moderate request; sales 700 bushels at $1 80. Receipts of corn 35,440 bushels; corn 1@2c lower and more active sale; 98,000 bushels, part on speculation, at $1 26@1 28 for new mixed western, afloat; $1 26@1 32½ for new white southern, the latter an extreme; $1 26@1 30 for new western and southern yellow, and $1 24@1 25 for new yellow Jersey. Receipts of Oats 4,900 bushels; dull and drooping; sales 3,500 bushels at 85½@85¾c for western in store. Stock of grain in warehouse—Wheat 1,579,756 bushels; Corn 1,552,910 bushels; Oats 2,269,198 bushels; Rye 189,330 bushels; Barley 129,315 bushels; Malt 41,876 bushels; Peas 3,425 bushels. Rice quiet at 10½@11c for Carolina. Coffee quiet and firmer. Sugar firm and quiet; sales 100 hhds Cuba at 10@12c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet at 10½c for crude, and 24½c for refined bonded. Pork steady and quiet; sales 1,450 bbls at $20 62@20 70 for old mess, closing at $20 62 regular; $21 75@21 90 for new do, closing at $21 87 irregular; $17 25@18 37 for prime; $18 87@19 25 for prime mess; also, 250 bbls new mess, sellers' option, at $22 25; 500 do, seller, March, on private terms; 500 do old, seller, May, $20 65. Beef steady; sales 1,950 bbls at previous prices; 500 tierces prime mess at $32 00. Beef hams steady; sales 215 bbls at $29@31 50. Bacon quiet, sales 500 boxes at 11½c for long ribbed; 12@12½c for long clear; 12½c for short clear; 11½c for short ribbed. Cut meats steady; sales 410 packages at 8@9½c for shoulders, and 12@13½c for hams. Dressed hogs firm at 8½@9c for western, chiefly at 8¾@8⅞c, and 9½@9¾c for city. Lard firmer; sales 3,300 bbls at 13@13⅜c; small lots at 13½c. Butter firm at 38@49c for State. Cheese quiet at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; 30,000 bushels corn at 10d per sail.

LATEST.—Flour closed very firm with a fair demand. Wheat a shade firmer with a moderate demand, part for export. Rye quiet and steady at $1 73@1 75. Oats dull at 85½c for western in store. Corn heavy at $1 26@1 27½ for new western afloat; old nominal at $1 34 in store. Pork firm at $20 62½@20 75 for old mess; $21 87½@22 00 for new mess; $22 seller February; $22 12½ seller March; $22 25 seller April. Beef active and firm. Cut meats nominal Lard firm at 13¼@13⅜c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 27.—Flour market quiet and no change in prices; we quote XX spring at $10 75@11 50; XX red winter $12 00@13 50; XX white $14@15; country brands 50c@$1 below the above figures. Wheat steady, quiet and unchanged; No. 1 red winter held at $2 60; No 2 do $2 40; No. 1 spring $2 30 for car lots. Corn in fair demand both for parcels on spot and for future delivery, but the market is lower and closes weak at 97c for No. 1 shelled from store. Oats in fair demand and steady; No. 1 State held at 66@67½c. Rye quiet; small sales at $1 50 for No. 1 from store. Barley very firm and held at $2 00@2 10 for No. 1 State and Canada. Petroleum market very dull; free oil held at 39@41c; bonded 19@20c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Dry Goods.—A light snow storm helped to render trade dull to-day; meantime the market is firm for all staple cottons, yet the changes are but few. The Forestdale bleached muslins have advanced to 15c; York mills steady at 25c; Wamsutta at 20c; Maxwell 20c; Bates 19c; Androscoggin 17c; Lonsdale 17c; Hill's Semper Idem, 16c; Hope 13c; Greene 11c; Redbank 11c; Indian head brown heavy sheetings firm at 15½c; Pacific extra 15c; Atlantic E 10½c; Superior I X L 12½c; Haymaker stripes 16@17c, and printed Calicoes 11½@12½c for standard makes.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Receipts of the week, 5,907 beeves, 19,977 sheep and lambs, 15,465 hogs. Beef only moderately active and declined ¼@½c; trade to-day slow; offerings 1,800 head extra at 17½@18c; prime 16½@17½c; first quality 15¼@16c; fair to good 14@15½c; ordinary 13@14c; inferior 11@12½c.

Sheep and lambs sold moderately at full prices, closing steady; extras 7¾@7⅞c; prime 6¾@7c; inferior to common, 4½@6c. Among the sales to-day were 188 Michigan at 7½c; 187 do. at 6⅝c, and 171 Ohio at 6⅝c.

Hogs quiet and ⅛c lower than Monday; 36 car loads on sales to-day; range 7@7½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Tobacco active and firm. Cotton held higher, with no sales on 'Change. Flour very quiet; demand small; superfine $7@7 50. Wheat held firmly and best qualities higher, at $2 55@2 70 for prime to choice red and white. Corn very dull at 88@89c. Oats steady at 68@69½c, and extra choice at 73c. Barley $1 50 and upwards, with no sales. Rye unchanged at $2 70@2 75. Provisions—no sales; prices nominally unchanged. Lard in good demand at 12@12½c for tierce, and 13¼c for keg.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—Tobacco firm at $5 10@$15 for lugs to medium leaf. Cotton 15½@15¾c. Flour $7 50@8 for superfine. Wheat $2 40. Oats 66@68c. Corn 77@80c. Mess Pork, new $21. Lard 13c. Bacon advanced ¼c; shoulders 10c; sides 12½c; bulk shoulders 8¾c; clear sides 11½c. Whisky nominal.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, January 27.—Corn $1 07@1 08 on track for new white; $1 10 for new Ohio. Oats 72c on track. Seeds active; sales 1,000 bags Illinois Timothy at $2 50; 2,100 bags Clover at $7 50; 50 bushels large do at $9. Dressed Hogs—sales 424 at $8 55@9. Lard and Mess Pork unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged; city X X $9 75@10 25; country do $9 50@9 75; X $8 75@9 25. Wheat active and higher at $2 10 for No. 1; $2 04 for No. 2. Oats dull at 59@59½c for No. 2. Corn dull at 84c for new shelled. Rye unchanged at $1 54 for No. 1.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Petroleum nominal; crude 15½c; refined in bond 22½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—good prime red $2 45@2 50. Rye $1 62@1 65. Corn dull; new yellow $1 12@1 16. Oats dull at 76@77c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—small business; southern red $2 70@2 75. Corn rather better: prime white $1 20. Oats dull at 75@76c. Rye dull at $1 55. Provisions quiet; bulk sides 10½@10¾c; shoulders 9@9¼c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Cattle unsettled and lower; steers 9¾@10¼c for extra, and 5 to 7c for common. Sheep in fair demand; 8,000 sold at 5@6½c. Hogs dull and lower; 4,000 sold at $10 00@10 50.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—Cotton—receipts 1,752 bales; exports 752 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Mess pork very scarce at $22 00@22 50. Bacon—clear sides 13@13½c. Bulk shoulders 8¼c; sides 12c. Lard 13@13½c. Corn 90@95c. Oats 77@78c. Hay $21 00.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Cotton in demand; good middlings 17¾@18c; sales 2,000 bales; receipts 8,000 bales; exports 7,000 bales. Sugar active; common 9½@10c; fair 12¼@12½c; choice 13¾@14c. Molasses active; common 58@60c; fair 70@75c; prime 85c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 8 cars pig iron; J Woods, Son & Co, 9 do do; Bryant & Caughey, 5 do do; Little, Baird & Patton, 2 do do; Reese, Graff & Dull 1 car lime stone; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 300 bbls flour; J S Dilworth & Co, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers & Co; 962 green hams; W Cooper & Co, 50 bbls flour; Jamis Lippincott, 25 tcs lard; J P Smith, 1 bbl hardware; McKee & Bros, 4 bbls glassware; J S Barnes, 1 box blacksmith's tools; F P Bayer, 8 sacks oats; J S McPherson, 1 case cigars; H Rea, Jr, 100 sacks flax seed, 1 keg lard, 1 do butter, 12 dressed hogs; F Braun 2 bbls, 1 sack sang; H Kleber & Bro, 2 organs; Wm McCulley & Co, 3 casks pearl ash; Shipton & Wallace, 35 dozen brooms; J S Liggett & Co, 20 sacks wheat; Markle, Dickson & Co, 85 sacks rags; Arbuckle & Co, 3 oil bbls, 1 keg lard, Herdman, Keifer & Co, 2 bdls felloes, 3 do shafts; Park, Bro & Co, 2 bbls lake ore; Anderson, Cook & Co, 2 billets iron; Miles & Perkins, 6 do do; Bryce, Walker & Co, 3 bbls cullets; Bailie, Fawcett & Co, 1 case sheet lead; McCullough, Smith & Co, 100 bdls wrapping paper; J White, Jr, 19 bales hops; J Gillespie, 1 box frames; Davis & Phillips, 2 boxes hardware; Littell & Mechlin, 17 whisky bbls; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 box axes; L H Voigt & Co, 5 half bbls butter, 1 keg hickory nuts, 100 bbls hominy, 1 do apple butter; Fetzer & Armstrong, 2 bbls, 4 kegs butter; Thomas Hare & Bro, 5 bdls spokes; J Haworth & Co, 4 bdls picture frames; Spencer & McKay, 450 sacks barley; Mullins & Malonoy, 1 car scrap iron.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Smith & Co, 225 sacks barley; Ralya & Robertson, 1 car staves; W McKee & Co, 1 car wheat; R & A Carson, 100 bbls flour; J Patterson, 1 trunk; J M Hemphill, 2 cars headings; Ewer, Hamilton & Co, 21 bags seed, 36 bdls bags; M Steel & Son, 1 car feed; Richey, Heron & Co, 2 cars ore; Superior Iron Co, 4 cars lime stone; J C Horton, 1 bbl meal; J McCutcheon, 1 box hardware.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Anderson, Cook & Co, 1 car pig iron; McKnight & Co, 1 car Canada ore; Zug & Co, 1 do Washington do; Bryant & Caughey, 4 do Lake Superior do, W H Shoenberger & Blair, 4 do do, McQuewan & Douglass, 8,000 feet lumber; Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 4 boxes scales; J Taggart & Son, 1 roll leather; Weldon & Kelly, 4 w drawers, 1 tub chain; J & M Seibert & Co, 11,663 feet lumber; Keil & Richart, 24 sacks corn meal; Dan Wallace, 12 sacks rye; Robert Henderson, 100 sacks oats, 87 do corn, 36 do barley, 4 do rye; F G Craighead, 25 sacks oats; McCullough, Smith & Co, 3 bbls timothy seed, 1 sack do; G Kern, 1 bag flour; James Glenn, 62 sacks oats; National Refining and Storing Co, 8 bbls paint; G Purzell, 2 boxes glass ware; P Gelchshermer, 3 bbls wine.

ALLEGHENY STATION—James McBrier, 8,000 feet lumber.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; W Bingham, 2 bales dry hides; D Chestnut & Co, 7 bales dry hides; E Hazleton & Co, 10 bbls lard oil; Holmes, Bell & Co, 1 bale cotton; J M Parker, 3 tcs, 1 bbl sausages; J Porterfield & Co, 5 boxes soap; Hall & Speer, lot old metals; McHenry & Hood, 27 sacks corn, C H Love, 23 sacks rye; Loppy & Wettock, 80 green hides; L H Voigt & Co, 23 sacks wheat, 8 do corn, 100 bbls hominy; Head & Metzgar, 6 bbls dried peaches; Graff & Reiter, 9 bbls dried peaches; J Dorrington, 30 sacks mill feed; Heppely & Miller, 10 bbls flour, 1 bbl lard, 1 keg do; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 20 bdls Commercial printing paper; Fetzer & Armstrong, 10 sacks dried peaches; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co, 77 carboys; P H Laufman & Bro, 4 boxes tools; Thomas Hare & Bro, 6 bdls wheels, 6 do shafts; Stewart & Langanheim, 2 cars ear corn; H Schnelback, 1 car ear corn; S Lindsey, Jr, & Co, 50 bbls flour.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Brickell & Co, 1 bbl pattern; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 8 cars pig iron; Reese, Graff & Dull, 1 do do; McHenry & Hood, 43 sacks oats, 95 do do; Graff & Hugus, 3 boilders; W J Meeks, 10 sacks rye; J S Liggett & Co, 12 sacks wheat; W W Morrison, 1 box merchandize; C Leibetram, 1 do do; W M Gormly, 1 sack Coffee; Meanor & Harper, 1 box sundries, 1 bbl flour; Monongahela House, 6 pkgs marketing; various owners, 3 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Loppy & Weise, 1 car tan bark; Paye, Zellers & Duff, 3 cars sand; Gay & Welsh, 167 sacks wheat; W Smith, 1 piece casting; Knox, Kimm & Co, 1 car sand, C P Markle, 17 bdls wrapping paper; J S Dilworth & Co, 125 do do; Markle, Dickson & Co, 57 bdls printing paper; J S Liggett & Co, 32 sacks wheat; J H Lippincott, 2 boxes window glass; Millings & Estep, 1 car sand; L H Voigt & Co, 7 kegs butter.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 27, 1868.

The Rebecca departed for Parkersburg. The Delaware arrived from Freeman's Landing, and will depart for Nashville to-night. The Forest City arrived from Steubenville and returned again. It turned very cold last night, with slight snow. Considerable snow fell during the day and sleighing is good. It is almost impossible for boats to get freight on and off at the wharf on account of the gorged ice on the landing. It reaches the cabin guards on the Delaware. The marks covered with ice. There are between nine and ten feet and falling. Weather moderating.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 27, 1868.

River about seven feet, and falling slowly. About two inches of snow fell to-day. Weather clear and cold.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 27, 1868.

River falling a little, with ten feet water in the channel. Ice frozen over. Weather cold.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., January 27, 1868.

River four feet in channel and falling slowly. Weather cold and snowing.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—Weather cloudy and cold, with a slight fall of snow. River falling. Passed down—Belle Lee, with a fair trip; she has been delayed by fog. Up—Southerner, with six hundred bales of cotton for Louisville: towboats Davage and Grand Lake, for Cincinnati. Freights are plentiful, especially for New Orleans.

Steamer Emerald Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—The steamer Emerald, hence for Cincinnati, sunk at Tunica bend on Saturday evening. Three lives are reported lost. The cargo, consisting principally of 500 to 600 hogsheads of sugar, and the boat are a total loss.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 27.—Arrived, Tyrone from Cairo. River stationary, with twenty feet on Harpeth Shoals.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—River rising, with seven feet five inches in the canal. Weather cloudy; thermometer 30 deg.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Weather clear and cold; light snow last night.

RIVER NEWS.

MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—The weather since our last has undergone various changes. On Sunday the weather was warm, with rain, snow and sleet. Yesterday a change took place; we had rain, sleet and frost—the latter held sway. The Monongahela and Ohio were in fair navigable order, the marks last evening indicating scant six feet and falling. The packet Elizabeth arrived and departed with a fair trip. The Fayette, Captain Donaldson, left at 5 P. M. with a fair trip. The arrivals will consist of the Franklin and Elisha Bennett. The former will leave at 8 A. M., the latter at 5 P. M. The People's Line will forward a boat at 5 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

PASSING GAME.—The Louisville *Journal's* reporter is again mistaken. He says: The Great Republic played an underhanded game with the Richmond. Not so. It was the passing-under-way game, and "that's what's the matter." But don't take it hard, as you will no doubt become used to it before the season is out."

THE Reliable Reporter of the Louisville *Journal* is evidently in a bad humor, and is disposed to call hard names. This is always the case with persons who have been convicted of "lying." If any one doubts this, let him read the *Journal* of Monday and Tuesday.

THE steamer Ezra Porter is running from New Orleans to White river as a regular packet.

THE People's Line Packet will leave to-day at 5 P. M. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

THE A No. 1 passenger steamer Leonidas, Captain James Shedden, will leave positively on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

THE fine steamer Leni Leoti, Captain James Hamilton, is announced for Wheeling and Parkersburg to-day.

HO! FOR BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA!—The favorite steamer E. Bennett, Capt. M. A. Cox, will take her departure for Brownsville and Geneva at 5 P. M. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch says: The remains of J. St. Clair, drowned at the wrecking of the Homer on the 2d of January, were recovered last night near Shippingport. His widow intends to bring suit for heavy damages against the Bridge Company for the loss of her husband.

A MEMPHIS paper says: Messrs. Kendig & Co., who contracied to deliver the mails between here and Vicksburg, have forfeited the same by not carrying out the contract, and in consequence the Postoffice Department has given the contract to Captain John B. Davis, Superintendent of the Memphis and White River Mail Line.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* has the following: An industrious agent, a gentleman who hails from "North Carline," where he formerly represented a raftsman on Tar river, but latterly the popular passenger agent of Memphis, shocked the credulity of his friends by being out on Saturday night until three o'clock, soliciting business.

The above Shock was once a hanger on in this city.

A GOOD JOKE.—The Louisville *Journal* says: "The Great Republic wants a reputation." This is an excellent joke, considering the same paper considers the Richmond perfect—the boat that run all last season, carrying hundreds of passengers, and when she was beaten by the Ruth and Great Republic, came out with a card stating that her machinery had been out of order all season. This may be honest, but it does not say much for the Captain that would run his boat all season with damaged machinery.

NASHVILLE.—The *Union* says: Perhaps there never has been a time when competition between the river boats and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has been carried to such an extent as during the present season. The railroad is now taking cotton from this point to Louisville at one dollar per bale, which rate covers the insurance, and the boats are taking it for seventy-five cents. Of course neither the railroad nor river men are getting rich at this, but they drive a lively business nevertheless, and the stock of cotton is rapidly dwindling under the cheap transportation scheme.

THE Columbia (Georgia) *Inquirer* says: Boats are making strong efforts to turn the tide of freight to the new route, *via* the Chattahoochie and Flint Rivers to Bainbridge, and thence by rail to Savannah. They now offer to give through bills from Columbus to Savannah at 75c per 100. This includes transportation, river insurance and every expense. A boat load has been secured at this figure. Our direct railroads will have to look out and reduce rates. The charge by rail from Savannah *via* Macon is $1 05 per 100 pounds. Time is shorter, but the difference in cost between the two routes to Savannah on a 500-lb bale is $1 50.

THE Selma *Messenger* says: "The Alabama seems to be determined on getting on a high old time. So far we have had a total rise of fifteen feet or more, and no signs of abatement but the contrary. The Nyansa arrived from Montgomery, and took three hundred bales of cotton and a large number of emigrants, white and black, bound for Texas. She went down last night. Boats from above report heavy rains, and a good prospect for a booming rise. Business is steadily improving. Cotton is being shipped more freely, and it is thought that a few weeks will clean up all the cotton designed for the market this season."

FRIDAY'S St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following Assignee's sale of steamboats, barges, &c.: The sale at the court house yesterday. Capt. Ansyl Phillips being auctioneer as well as assignee, resulted as follows: Steamer Sam Gaty, built at Louisville in 1860, $8,000, lien claim $706 14; steamer Lacoon, built in Pennsylvania in 1860, $3,500; steamer Schuyler, built in Pennsylvania in 1863, $5,000, lien claim $386 32; steamer City of Pekin, built in Pennsylvania in 1863, $6,000 lien claim $3,158; steamer Illinois, built at Sardis, Ohio, 1865, $14,000, lien claim $2,050, for new boiler, painting, &c.; steamer Beardstown, built at same place, $7,000, lien claim $450; one lighter, built in 1855, for $500, cost $7,000; barges Viola $1,800; grapevine, $2,000; Hendricks, $1 850; Sardis, $1,050, lien claim, $275; Stackpole, $1,000; Lowrie, $800; Dewitt, $900; North, $1,300; West, $1,000; damaged at St. Louis, $100; three jack screws $50; office furniture in Peoria $228 75; office furniture on wharf boat at St. Louis, safe, $300; four desks $40; chairs $4; stool 75c; lounge $8; letter press and stamp $20; stove and pipe $5; clock $10; looking glass $1 50, and lease hold of a lot in Peoria with buildings thereon $3,000, and two-thirds in the wharf boat, foot of Spruce street, St. Louis, $2,500. The sale realized some $72,000. The liens to be satisfied before property is to be taken possession of. The Ohio Salt Company was the successful bidder for the barge Hendricks. All else was bought for the lately chartered St. Louis and Peoria packet company by the principal creditors of the old and deceased Illinois packet company. There was very feeble competition at the sale.

The steamers and barges will be overhauled and refitted, and put in first class order, and the line will be a better one than has ever before been running in the Illinois. Captain E. W. Gould and C. S. Rogers, and Messrs. Copp and McCune are the principal men engaged in the enterprise, and Captain E. A. Sheble will be the general superintendent. Election for officers, &c., will take place on the first Monday of February.

FOR SALE.

THE HULL AND CABIN

Of the steamer LUELLA, now lying at the Pittsburgh Wharf. Hull 158 feet length, 3 feet 9 inches depth, and 26 feet beam. Will be well adapted for a Wharf Boat. Apply to H. K. HAZLITT, or EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE.

JAS. H. HOLMES,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,

OFFICE, 36 MONROE STREET,

WHEELING, W. VA.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE

Superior to All Others.

BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
FARINA CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES

NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES.—I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES,

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

ws

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of William Burns, Bankrupt, surviving partner of S. & W. Burns. In Bankruptcy.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM BURNS, surviving partner of S. & W. Burns, of Corsica, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

J. P. JONES,
Limestone, Clarion co., Pa., Dec. 6, 1867. w

AUCTION SALES.

AT NOS. 55 AND 57 FIFTH STREET.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Leasehold Property at Auction.

On TUESDAY, February 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Auction, the Leasehold of that very desirable and well located Business Property, No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny city.

The Lot has a front on the Diamond of 20 feet, extending back 70 feet to an alley. The improvements consist of a three story Brick Business House (fixtures complete), with Stable on rear of Lot.

The Lease expires April 1, 1877, having Nine Years to run from April 1st, 1868, subject to the Annual Ground Rent of $175. The Building is now occupied as a Wholesale and Retail Grocery, well established with good cash custom, doing a business of $100,000 per year. This is indeed a rare chance for Business Men, as well as Capitalists, and should command their special attention.

Further particulars by inquiring at

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND'S,
Auctioneers,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,

99 PENN ST., AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, February 1st, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Auction, that very desirable and Valuable Property, No. 99 PENN STREET, one door below Hay street.

The Lot has a front on Penn street of 24 feet, extending back 135 feet to an alley. The improvements consist of a Four Story (New York style) Brick Dwelling House, of Fourteen commodious Rooms, with wide Halls, Basement Kitchen and Dining Room, with all modern improvements incident to a first-class Dwelling House, such as Marble Mantels, Wash Stands, Bath Rooms and Water Closets. Brick Stable on rear of Lot. The location of this property should command the attention of business men, as well as capitalists on account of it being convenient to the business portion of the city. Terms easy.

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND,
Auctioneers.

FOURTH STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, February 1st, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold at Auction, the following described small lots of ground, eligibly situated on Fourth Street, adjoining property of the Union National Bank, corner Fourth and Market streets.

ONE LOT adjoining Bank, having a front on Fourth street of 24 feet by 28¾ feet in depth, on which is erected A THREE STORY BRICK dwelling house No. 52. Also,

ONE LOT adjoining above property, 17½ feet front by 28¾ feet in depth, on which is erected a small BRICK TENEMENT.

ONE LOT 15 feet front by 28¾ in depth, on which is erected a SMALL TENEMENT, No. 50½.

ONE LOT 18 feet 1½ inches front by 28¾ feet in depth, on which is erected a TWO STORY BRICK building, No. 50. Now occupied as a segar store.

The location of this property is very desirable to those doing business in the vicinity of the Diamond Market, also those desiring a good investment. Terms easy. Further particulars by calling on

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND,
Auctioneers.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE,

1868 1868.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets,
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON
ELECTOR..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.

Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.

No Commission on Eastern Freight.

WM. G. BANE,
AGENT.
R. R. ABRAMS,
GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT, Brownsville, Pa.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

1868. 1868.

Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI..........J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE..........C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by

tf JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

TUESDAY, January 28—4 P. M.

The splendid steamer KAT ROBINSON, R. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, January 28—4 P. M.

The fine passenger steamer NEW YORK, H. C. RICHMOND, commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Nashville.

For Nashville.

THURSDAY, January 30—4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer CAMELIA, Capt. WM. DEAN, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

St. Louis.

For St. Louis.

TUESDAY, January 28.

The fine steamer BELLE VERNON, —— DARRAH, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on opening of navigation.

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Regular Packet for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH INST.—4 P. M.

The elegant passenger steamer MESSENGER, Captain JESSE DEAN, Clerk C. E. RIDDLE, is loading at foot of Market street, and will leave as announced. For freight or passage apply on board, or to CHAS. BARNES & COLLINS, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Memphis and New Orleans.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

TUESDAY, January 28, 1868.

The splendid passenger steamer LEONIDAS, JAMES SHEDDEN, commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

St. Louis Advertisement.

1868. 1868!

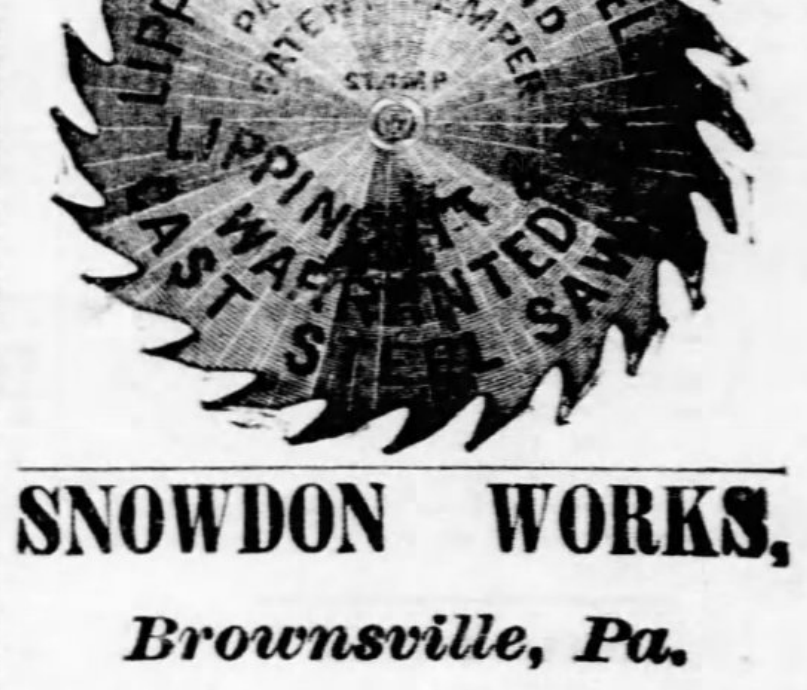
NORTHERN LINE,

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignors to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents,
R. C. GRAY.



SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

THE PITTSBURGH

Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.

H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas.